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General Advertiser.

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(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS.

Are Five Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be desired and the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Sixty-Four Cents per square.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

HORTENSII'S SECOND LETTER,
On the cause of the present War.—The principles of the British government.

A long, weak and passionate, but obstinate, and inflexible, had wantonly engaged in a profligate war with his colonial subjects, a loyal but suffering people. The guilty project of unconditional submission was hatched, and in its place arose in majestic form a nation of freemen. The severance of this fair portion of the empire writhed and agonized the parent state, and seemed to be the last pang of expiring greatness. It was then, in the emphatic language of Sheldburne, the sun of England appeared to be forever set.

This was a moment of serious retrospection. The eye would naturally cast a lingering look, on all it had through folly and wickedness been compelled for ever to relinquish. The separation, like the mandate of death, was immutable and eternal. Melancholy, as must have been a view of the past, it ought to have served as a guide to the future.

America had been dismembered from Britain by an illiberal and contracted policy, flowing fromavaricious and solid motives. A cabinet dignified and magnanimous—calculated to repair the mighty loss, would have stumped the former vicious course; and followed one that was plain, simple and obvious. Britain had before her a youthful but growing people, brave, energetic and adventurous; rich in the native products of their various soil and climate, without manufactures; and, therefore, presenting to a manufacturing state a nation of customers. The analogies from private life might have furnished examples of late but atoms kindness in reparation for misused power, where the authority of the parent, having for ever ceased, the tie of nature was the only link in the place of perverted authority and multiplied oppression. Instead of this wise, natural and benevolent conduct, we behold in her angry brow the scowl of resounding malice.

In the morning of peace,—ere yet oblivion had spread her mantle over dungeons, prison ships and murderers, whilst the fell Indian yell yet rang in our ears, England preyed, without remorse, on our miserable dismembered confederacy. Already she glutted her eye's with our fallen and despotic state. She beheld us become helpless, wretched and indigent. She triumphed in our disunion, and the most flattering ideas of revolution, especially of the New England states, began fondly to anticipate. America was an unwieldy body on which British cupidity might peck with impunity. We had no neutrality of commerce. She would not listen to the proposition of a commercial treaty. It was at this affecting moment, when dressing her advantages with an iron hand, when the spirit of anarchy, disorganization and rebellion walked over the eastern states, fomented probably by that intriguing power—American good sense burst from her fetters and our country at once emerged from the darkness of a long and dreary night to the blaze of meridian day.

Thus a government, quick in the conception of ill, but tardy in the execution of its every purpose at the era of our Federal Constitution found when too late she had forced us into independence. Soon our lands became productive—public credit was created—industry succeeded indelece, and the seas were covered with our ships.

Again, an opportunity offered to that ill-fated power to conciliate and attach us by some evidence of justice and good faith. No longer a torpid and almost lifeless body thrown on the beach of British avarice, unresisting and at her mercy, she ought with common policy to have hastened redress with all the sternness of conscious wrong. But when we ceased to be contemptible, Britain became jealous. Covet nearly with our grand epoch of 1789, a revolution was in the germ in Europe, about to produce the mightiest events and eventually to place us in new relations, that of neutral and belligerent, and expose that haughty government to all the jeopardy of fighting for existence.

Here I would pause to contemplate our enemy, to reflect on the principles & motives which thus finally urged him into an apparent interminable war—to consider how he has maintained the character early assumed of the defender of the independence of nations, and in particular how

he has since this last period acted towards the United States. The discussion is too ample for my present leisure; but I seize the occasion to pourtray, by a faint outline, the temper & genius of the late unhappy reign and the existing Regency.

The delineation must be chiefly sought in the low grade of understanding, and those arbitrary principles of the present derauged monarch, unhappily imbibed under the tutorage of his mother the princess of Wales and the earl of Bute. In a short time after he came to the throne, though in the full career of victory, the whig minister found the ground tremble under his feet, and he was driven from the helm. Which again for a few months in power, his administration was of a motley texture—a tessellated pavement, piece of checker work, a compound of every ingredient, poison and its antidote—a stimulant and an anodyne. This baseless fabric, fleeting as a dream, soon disappeared. How transient the coalitio! and the Rockingham and the Fox whig administrations! The second Mr. Pitt sat out in parliament a whig. He was called on afterwards in a court of justice, to testify the share he had taken in the propagation of political principles then under prosecution. He came into permanent power on the ruin of the democratic part of the constitution. He violated a maxim of the modern practical system of the government by retaining his office against the will of the House of Commons.—There yet remained a solitary gleam of hope after the *tor* administrations of Canning and Percival, in the expected unfeated regency. To the tergiversation of the prince, and the base dereliction of his whig friends, may be attributed the present unnatural and wicked war waged by Britain against us. More than the ordinary sensation of disappointed ambition must have given birth to their pointed unqualified indignation. How keen must have been the abhorrence of the Prince in the mind of the virtuous Moors, when he repelled, as a disgrace, an offer of one of the first military orders, from the polluted fount of broken faith and tarnished honour. When we view, in black procession a Bute, Canning, a North, a Pitt, a Canning and Castlereagh administration, can we be surprised at the personal degradation of the monarch in the beginning of his reign—at the war with his colonies—their independence—the dishonorable and unfortunate war with the house of Bourbon? Can we wonder at the one now raging, sprung from the French Revolution? and, finally, their inglorious war with the United States, forced on us in self defence—an unscrupulous people speaking the same language, of similar manners, with strong attachments to their laws and usages, and a predilection so powerful to their interests as to be hardly comparable with a fair neutrality—can we be astonished, under such a government, at the corrupt intrigues of Henry in time of peace, and now cruelty to prisoners—the employment of the savages the imprisonment since the war of our impressed seamen as prisoners of war—the insidious line of demarcation, exempting the Eastern States from hostility, and offering them peculiar privileges—at the American scalps hung in the Senate Chamber of Upper Canada—and lastly, the rapine and ruthless violence perpetrated on our shores, and, as a climax in iniquity, the base murders on board the Chesapeake after her surrender?

HORTENSII OF P.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making further provision for the collection of internal duties and for the appointment and compensation of assessors.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collectors appointed under the act, entitled "an act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," shall be charged under the direction and superintendence of the Treasury Department, with the collection in their several districts, as defined in the said act, of the duties on sales at auction of merchandise, and of ships and vessels; on sugar refined within the United States; on carriages for the conveyance of persons; on licenses to retail dealers in wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise; on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors; and on notes of banks, bankers & certain companies; on bills of exchange of certain descriptions; and the bonds which the said collectors under the aforesaid act are required to give for the true and faithful discharge of their offices shall be deemed to extend to, and include the due collection and payment over of the monies arising within their respective districts from the several duties above recited; and in case of failure in the said due collection and payment, the said bonds shall be deemed to be forfeited to the United States, and may be sued and judgment

recovered thereupon in the manner pointed out by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorized to divide respectively the several territories of the United States and the District of Columbia into convenient districts for the purpose of collecting the internal duties above specified, and to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint a collector for every such district: Provided, That any of the said Territories, as well as the said District of Columbia, may, if the President shall think it proper, be erected into one collection district only: And provided also, That if the appointment of the said collectors, or any of them shall not be made during the present session of Congress, the President shall be and is hereby empowered to make such appointment during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several duties laid by the acts entitled "an act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandise, and of ships and vessels;" "an act laying duties on sugar refined within the United States;" "an act laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons;" "an act laying duties on licenses to retail dealers in wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise;" "an act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors;" and "an act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers and certain companies on notes, bonds and obligations discounted by banks, bankers and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions;" shall be laid out and collected in the several territories of the United States and in the District of Columbia in the same manner and under the said penalties as is provided by the said acts respectively; which said acts shall to all intents and purposes, and in every respect and particular, apply and extend to the several Territories of the United States and to the District of Columbia.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That each of the collectors thus appointed within the several territories of the United States and the District of Columbia, & each collector appointed in any states, which shall under the provisions of the act entitled "an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," pay its quota into the Treasury of the United States, whereby the collection by the several collectors of the quotas of the said direct tax imposed upon the several counties or districts of such State, shall become unnecessary, shall, within three months after being thereto required, give a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury for the true and faithful execution of his office, and settlement of his accounts according to law, in a sum not less than three thousand dollars; which bond shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, to be by him put in suit for the benefit of the United States, upon any breach of the conditions thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any collector of internal duties, within the United States or the territories thereof, shall neglect or refuse for more than three months to make up and render to the proper officer his accounts of all duties collected or secured, pursuant to such form as may be prescribed according to law, or to verify such accounts on oath or affirmation, if thereto required, or to pay over the monies which shall have been collected, his bond shall be deemed forfeited, and judgment thereon shall and may be taken at the return term, on motion to be made in open court by the attorney of the United States, unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shown to and allowed by the court: Provided always, That the writ or process in such case shall have been executed at least fourteen days before the return day thereof.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the amount of all debts due to the United States by any collector of internal duties, whether secured by bond or otherwise, shall, and hereby is declared to be a lien upon the lands and real estate of such collector, and of his sureties, if he shall have given bond, from the time when a suit shall be instituted for recovering the same; and for want of goods and chattels or other personal effects of such collector or his sureties, to satisfy any judgment which shall or may be recovered against them respectively such lands and real estates may be sold at public auction, after being advertised for at least three weeks in not less than three public places within the collection district, and in one newspaper printed in the county, if any there be, at least six weeks prior to the time of sale; and for all lands or real estates sold in pursuance of the authority aforesaid, the conveyances of the marshals or their deputies, executed in the form of law, shall give a valid title against all persons claiming under such collector or his sureties respectively.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the collector

of direct tax and internal duties the following commissions on the monies received and accounted for by them, viz: On the monies arising from the direct tax in each and every collection district, where the quota of such district shall not exceed ten thousand dollars, eight per cent; where the quota shall exceed ten thousand dollars, and shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars, seven per cent; where the quota shall exceed fifteen thousand dollars, six per cent; and with the quota shall exceed twenty thousand dollars, five per cent; where the quota shall exceed twenty thousand dollars, four per cent; and with the quota shall exceed thirty thousand dollars, five per cent; where the quota shall exceed thirty thousand dollars, and shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars, four per cent; where the quota shall exceed fifty thousand dollars, three per cent; and on monies arising from internal duties, six per cent: Provided, That the commissions herein allowed for the collection of the direct tax and internal duties, shall in no case exceed four thousand dollars to any collector.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to apportion and distribute annually a sum not exceeding in the whole twenty five thousand dollars among such collectors as for the execution of the public service it shall appear to him necessary so to compensate, in addition to the other emoluments to which they are entitled: Provided, That no such allowance or distribution shall exceed two hundred and fifty dollars to any one collector, nor shall be made to any collector whose gross emoluments other than this allowance shall amount to one thousand dollars a year; nor shall, when added to the other gross emoluments of such collector, exceed one thousand dollars a year.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to each collector for measuring according to law, each still or boiler employed for the purpose of distillation, being under the capacity of one hundred gallons, sixty cents; and for each still or boiler as aforesaid, of the capacity of one hundred gallons or more, seventy five cents. And the necessary expenses of procuring books, stationary, printed forms, certificates, and other documents necessary for the collection of the internal revenues and direct tax, shall and may be allowed to the collectors in the settlement of their accounts.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That each collector shall be authorized to appoint by an instrument or instrument under his hand, as many deputies within his collection district, to be by him paid and compensated for their services, as he may deem proper, whose acts officially and legally performed shall be as valid and available in every respect as if performed by the collector himself.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors to keep accurate accounts of their official emoluments and expenditures, and the same, after being verified on oath or affirmation, to transmit annually on the last day of December, or within forty days thereafter, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, to the commissioner of the revenue; and abstracts of the same shall be annually laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That if the appointment of the principal assessors authorised by the act entitled "An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," or of any of them, shall not be made during the present session of Congress, the President of the United States shall be and is hereby empowered to make such appointment during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall be and he is hereby authorised to augment, in cases where he may find it necessary, the compensations fixed by the aforesaid for the principal and assistant assessors, so, however, as that no principal assessor shall in any such case receive more than three hundred dollars, and no assistant assessor more than one hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid within their respective districts to grant licences for retailing, which license shall be marked with a mark denoting the rate of the duty thereon, and shall be signed by the commissioner of the revenue, and being countersigned by the collector, who shall issue the same, or cause the same to be issued, shall be granted to any person who shall desire the same upon application in writing, and upon payment of the sum or duty payable by this act upon each license requested: Provided always, That no license shall be granted to any person to sell wines, distilled spirituous liquors or merchandise as aforesaid at more than one place at the same time; but any person who by color of such license shall sell any wines, distilled spirituous liquors, or merchandise as aforesaid at more than one place at the same time, such person shall, in addition to the payment of the duty, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to the collector, and shall not be entitled to sell at more than one place at the same time, a retailer dealer therein as the case may be, without license, and shall forfeit and pay the like sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to the payment of the duty to be recovered with costs and suit.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid within their respective districts to grant licences for retailing, which license shall be marked with a mark denoting the rate of the duty thereon, and shall be signed by the commissioner of the revenue, and being countersigned by the collector, who shall issue the same, or cause the same to be issued, shall be granted to any person who shall desire the same upon application in writing, and upon payment of the sum or duty payable by this act upon each license requested: Provided always, That no license shall be granted to any person to sell wines, distilled spirituous liquors or merchandise as aforesaid who is prohibited to sell the same by any state.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the following duties shall be paid on the licences aforesaid, viz.

On the retailers of merchandise, including wines and spirits in cities, towns and villages, containing, within the limits of one mile square, more than one hundred families, twenty five dollars; of wines alone, twenty dollars; of spirits alone, twenty dollars; of domestic spirits alone, fifteen dollars; of merchandise other than wines and spirits, fifteen dollars.

If any other place than cities, towns or villages containing within the limits of one mile square more than one hundred families, or retailers of merchandise, including wines and spirits, fifteen dollars; of spirits alone, twenty dollars; of merchandise other than wines and spirits, ten dollars.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorised to collect the duties imposed by this act, and to prosecute for the recovery of the same in the original case, case, or package wherein the same shall have been imported, shall be deemed to be, and

Concluded in last page.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT.

Laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall deal in the selling of any goods, wares or merchandise, except such as are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, except such as are sold by the importers in the original case, case, or package wherein the same shall have been imported, shall be deemed to be, and

hereby is declared to be a retail dealer in merchandise within the meaning of this act, that every person who shall deal in wines in a less quantity or in less quantities at one time than thirty gallons, except the importer in the original case, box or package wherein the same shall have been imported, shall be deemed to be, and hereby is declared to be a retail dealer in wines, within the meaning of this act; and that every person who shall deal in the selling of any distilled spirituous liquors in less quantities than twenty gallons at one time, shall be deemed to be, and hereby is declared to be a retail dealer in distilled spirituous liquors. Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to physicians, apothecaries, surgeons or chemists, as to any wines or spirituous liquors which they may use in the preparation or making up of medicines for sick, lame or diseased persons only; or to the sale of domestic spirits sold in quantities not less than five gallons at the place where the same shall have been distilled, and by the person or persons to whom a license for distilling the same shall have been granted agreeably to the laws of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person who, on the first day of January next, shall be a retail dealer in wines, distilled spirituous liquors, or merchandise as above described or defined, shall, after the said day, and every person who after the said day shall become such retail dealer as aforesaid shall, before he shall begin to sell by retail as aforesaid, any wine, distilled spirituous liquors or merchandise, apply for and obtain from the collector aforesaid by virtue of the act, entitled "An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," for the collection district in which such person resides, one or more licenses, as the case may be, for carrying on the business of selling by retail as aforesaid; which licenses respectively shall be granted for the term of one year upon the payment for each license respectively of the duty by this act laid on such licenses, and shall be renewed yearly upon the payment of the like sum for each license. And if any person shall, after the said day, deal in the selling of wines, distilled spirituous liquors or merchandise as aforesaid by retail at more than one place at the same time; but any person who by color of such license shall sell any wines, distilled spirituous liquors, or merchandise as aforesaid at more than one place at the same time, such person shall, in addition to the payment of the duty, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to the collector, and shall not be entitled to sell at more than one place at the same time, a retailer dealer therein as the case may be, without license, and shall forfeit and pay the like sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to the payment of the duty to be recovered with costs and suit.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid within their respective districts to grant licences for retailing, which license shall be marked with a mark denoting the rate of the duty thereon, and shall be signed by the commissioner of the revenue, and being countersigned by the collector, who shall issue the same, or cause the same to be issued, shall be granted to any person who shall desire the same upon application in writing, and upon payment of the sum or duty payable by this act upon each license requested: Provided always, That no license shall be granted to any person to sell wines, distilled spirituous liquors or merchandise as aforesaid who is prohibited to sell the same by any state.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the following duties shall be paid on the licences aforesaid, viz.

On the retailers of merchandise, including wines and spirits in cities, towns and villages, containing, within the limits of one mile square, more than one hundred families, twenty five dollars; of wines alone, twenty dollars; of spirits alone, twenty dollars; of domestic spirits alone, ten dollars; of merchandise other than wines and spirits, ten dollars.

If any other place than cities, towns or villages containing within the limits of one mile square more than one hundred families, or retailers of merchandise, including wines and spirits, fifteen dollars; of spirits alone, ten dollars; of merchandise other than wines and spirits, ten dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorised to collect the duties imposed by this act, and to prosecute for the recovery of the same in the original case, case, or package wherein the same shall have been imported, shall be deemed to be, and

Concluded in last page.

Master M'Lean, Lieut. Royal Navy, *Prisor*, commanding sloop Drummond.

WASHINGTON, October 23.
A letter from Com. Chauncey to
the Secretary of the Navy, dated
United States, 10th October, 1813.

Sent to the Secretary of the Navy, dated
October 23, 1813.

As soon as the *Prisor* of the Flotilla
with the troops cleared the Niagara I
proceeded in quest of the enemy. On
the 21st inst. at 10 A. M. discovered him
steering a course for Niagara with stud-
lingsails and all sail set, wind from the
euen and westward; we made all sail to
chase, but as soon as we shot out from
the land so that he could fairly make us
out, he took in studlingsails and hauled
up wind to the westward and made
all sail from us, the wind being light all
day we made but little progress against
the current, and at sun-down the enemy
was off the 23 Mile Creek and had evi-
dently gained considerably from us.

During the night the wind continued so
light that we altered our position but
very little, and at day-light on the 23d saw
the enemy at anchor close in with the
land, between 12 and 23 Mile Creek; as
soon as he saw us he weighed and made
all sail to the westward, wind from south-
to south west and squally. I made all
sail in chase, and continued the chase the
whole day, it blowing very heavy in
squalls; at sun-down we could barely
make him out from the mast head when
he appeared nearly up to the head of the
Lake; it continued squally with rain and
the night very dark; at day-light on the
24th, could see nothing of the enemy
continued working up for the head of the
Lake; towards meridian it became
calm, I ordered the Lady of the Lake to
sweep up to Burlington Bay and ascer-
tain whether the fleet was there—at half
past 9 P. M. she returned with information
that the fleet was not there. Saw
but two gun boats. It struck me at once
that he had avoided himself of the dark-
ness of the preceding night and had ei-
ther run for Kingston or down the Lake
for the purpose of intercepting the Flotilla
with the army, I therefore made all
sail and shaped my course for the Ducks,
with a view of intercepting him or his
prizes if he should make any. The wind
increased to a strong gale from the north-
ward and westward and continued during
the whole day on the 25th, we therefore
made a great run, for at 1 P. M. we passed
Long Point; at 3 discovered 7 sail near
the False Ducks; presuming them
to be the fleet, made sail in chase; at 4
made them out to be sloops and schooners.
I made the signal for the Sylph and the
Lady of the Lake to cast off their
tow, and chase N. E. soon after perceiving
the enemy separating on different
tracks, I cast off the Governor Tompkins
from this ship, gave the squadron in
charge of Capt. Crane, and made all sail
in chase; at 5 the enemy finding us to
gain fast upon him, and one of his gun
vessels sailing much worse than the rest,
he took the people out & set them on fire.
At sun-down, when opposite the Real
Ducks, the Hamilton (late Growler) Con-
fidence (late Julia) and Mary Ann, struck
to us. The Sylph soon after brot down
the Drummond, cutter-rigged. The La-
dy Gore ran into the Ducks, but the Sylph
(which was left to watch her) took pos-
session of her early the next morning.—
The Enterprise a small schooner is the
only one that escaped, and she owed her
safety to the darkness of the night.

Finding much difficulty in silting the
prisoners, owing to the smallness of our
boats and a heavy sea, I determined to
take the prizes in tow and run for this
place, and land the prisoners and troops
that I had on board. We arrived here at
day-light. On the 26th, the Lady of the
Lake having towed one of the prizes in, I
dispatched her immediately to cruise be-
tween the Real and False Ducks. She
returned the same afternoon, having dis-
covered the enemy's squadron going in
to Kingston.

I have repaired the principal damages
sustained by this ship in the action on the
25th inst. and have put a new foremast
into the Governor Tompkins. We are
now ready and waiting the movements of
the Army, which is contemplated will
leave here on the 10th.

The vessels captured on the 25th are
gun vessels, mounting from 1 to 4 guns
each, with troops from the head of the
Lake, (but first from York) bound to King-
ston. We learnt from the prisoners,
that the enemy was very much cut up in
their hulls and spars, and a great many
men killed and wounded, particularly on
board of the Wolfe and Royal George.—
I enclose herewith a list of the prisoners
taken on the 25th.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Sir, your most ob't servant,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Thos. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Return of British prisoners of war, land-
ed from on board the *Cynddwr* under
the command of Commodore Peter
Chauncey, October 5th and 7th, 1813.
C. W. Grant, Lieut. Col. B. M. L. C.
Charles de Vellate, Major Watteville,
Capt. Lieut. Col. brevet.

Frederick Zehnder, Capt. do. Major
Francis Dicaster, Lieut. do. Capt.
Wm. A. Steele, Lieut. and Atlt. 894

Arthur Carter, Lieut. Royal Artillery.

Charles Morris, Vol. do. do.

David Duvall, Lieut. Watteville, regi-
ment, do.

Albert Manuel, Lieut. do. do.

John M'Mahon, Lieut. 8th or King's

Regt. Surgeon, Watteville re-

com. commanding sloop Drummond.
James Jackson, Master's Mate, ditto,
commanding sloop Hamilton.
David Wingfield, do. do. schooner
Constance.

T. Simpson, — late master of the
sloop Betsey.
Joseph Jillett, Sailing Master.
Joseph Dennis, —
John Segarford, Pilot.

Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians,
Privateers and Seamen.

Royal Artillery, 1. 82d regiment
10. Watteville regt. 186. Newfoundland
regt. 3. Voltigeurs, 1. Royal Navy,
33. Officers of the Army and Navy,
18. Total 252.

FROM THE LONDON STATESMAN.

AMERICAN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—Your observations of yesterday,
on the Extraordinary Gazette account of
the midnight success of the British arms
in Canada, manifest a nice discrimination
of what, no doubt is fact, a sincere regard
for truth, and a disinterested love for
the true glory and welfare of your coun-
try.

Gazettes extraordinary and second edi-
tions may, 'tis true, delight the dis-
cussed, and minister to the vitiated taste
of an abused people, by narratives of bat-
tles and banquets of blood; but by gar-
bled and partial statements, by elimina-
tions of loss, and exaggerations of victory;
in short, by the suppression of truth, they
must, in every well regulated mind, in-
crease the abhorrence of a war originated
in injustice, prosecuted with cruelty, and
circumcised by deceit.

We have often heard of the poisonings,
the massacres in cold blood, and the mid-
night murders of our arch enemy Napo-
leon, and the natural effect must be to
curse a system which transforms man in-
to a fury, who sacrifices at the shrine of
his ambition all the virtues of humanity.

It is to be regretted that our gazettes have
to record actions which excite similar ab-
horrence, accompanied with deep sorrow
for the wounds inflicted upon our national
honor and the shade thrown over our
military glory. Though the writer has,
from caution or policy, as you will ob-
serve, omitted the Indian and savage fi-
end of the drama, yet enough is related to
startle us with horror and overwhelm us
with shame. In thus conquering, we
must have subdued every feeling of hu-
manity and every principle of sound pol-
icy. But in allying ourselves with sav-
ages, the inference is too obvious—that we
become partners in all the barbarities of
the Indian warfare. We are told that sev-
eral hundred Indians surprised three
thousand five hundred Americans in the
night, 1000 1200 were killed and the rest
put to flight. No doubt they were asleep
when thus surprised; but still it is the
most surprising thing that every British
soldier could kill his man and half, & then
put to flight three times their number,
without the most active co-operation of
their Indian allies, his tomahawk, and scalping
knife!

Without referring to the opinions and
decisions of publicists, I believe that the
practice of what is called honorable war-
fare is tacitly opposed to all midnight at-
tacks upon a defenceless enemy in the
arms of sleep. If it be not cowardly, it
is not military—if not military, it is un-
worthy a Briton and a soldier. I trust
there is but one instance which can be
parallelized with the above, and which will
appear more unaccountable, inasmuch as
we had not the excuse of Indian co-ope-
ration and our inability to restrain their
licentious passions.

It was in the former war with Amer-
ica, when sir Charles Grey, on a midnight
expedition to surprise a party of Ameri-
cans, asleep in a barn in Pennsylvania, or-
dered his men to take the hints from their
clocks. The sentinels were bayoneted,
and the greatest part of the Americans
shared the same fate though they cried
aloud for quarters. By such an action he
obtained the expressive title of "no flint
Grey," and his memory has been handed
down in America, by that title to the present
hour. General Wayne surprised

Stoney Point on the North River, all his
soldiers, crying out furiously "remember
the barn." The British fell on their
knees and implored quarters. After
terrifying them sufficiently, he showed a
merciful retaliation, for not a life was sac-
rificed!

An Irish rebel general was pressed to

attack the British army in the dead of
night. He observed, "he was a soldier
not a murderer!"

I have this hoped that lessons like these

would have operated to prevent the re-
petition of such cruel scenes in all possible

future wars between the mother country
and her offspring. The confusions of

towns and villages; the massacres of

men, women, and children by our Indian

allies in the above war with the Ameri-
cans, added cruelty to injustice, and goaded

them on to desperation; every suc-
cessive battle was fought with increased

valor, and progressive success, till the

Americans emancipated themselves from

the toils of the British lion, who, for thus

abusing the noblest part of his nature,

deserved to lose, and did forever lose,

the fairest portion of his trans-Atlantic for-
eign.

Arthur Carter, Lieut. Royal Artillery.

Charles Morris, Vol. do. do.

David Duvall, Lieut. Watteville, regi-
ment, do.

Albert Manuel, Lieut. do. do.

John M'Mahon, Lieut. 8th or King's

Regt. Surgeon, Watteville re-

com. commanding sloop Drummond.
James Jackson, Master's Mate, ditto,
commanding sloop Hamilton.
David Wingfield, do. do. schooner
Constance.

T. Simpson, — late master of the
sloop Betsey.

Joseph Jillett, Sailing Master.

Joseph Dennis, —

John Segarford, Pilot.

Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians,
Privateers and Seamen.

Royal Artillery, 1. 82d regiment
10. Watteville regt. 186. Newfoundland
regt. 3. Voltigeurs, 1. Royal Navy,
33. Officers of the Army and Navy,
18. Total 252.

FROM THE LONDON STATESMAN.

AMERICAN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—Your observations of yesterday,
on the Extraordinary Gazette account of
the midnight success of the British arms
in Canada, manifest a nice discrimination
of what, no doubt is fact, a sincere regard
for truth, and a disinterested love for
the true glory and welfare of your coun-
try.

Gazettes extraordinary and second edi-
tions may, 'tis true, delight the dis-
cussed, and minister to the vitiated taste
of an abused people, by narratives of bat-
tles and banquets of blood; but by gar-
bled and partial statements, by elimina-
tions of loss, and exaggerations of victory;
in short, by the suppression of truth, they
must, in every well regulated mind, in-
crease the abhorrence of a war originated
in injustice, prosecuted with cruelty, and
circumcised by deceit.

You, sir, have stood forth manfully and
boldly in defence of a violated constitu-
tion, and in endeavouring to reclaim a
good but misguided people to their senses,
their prosperity and happiness by advo-
cating the cause of liberty, peace, and
universal philanthropy. For such virtuous
exertions you are a martyr, in the
privations of your liberty, the iron rods
upon your health, and the loss of property.

The hearts of the wise and virtuous

are with you, while the crimed wretch is
even reproached by the ignorant and the
vile, and is the opprobrium of his con-
ductors and friends.

Your enemies are the
enemies of their country: a band of place-
men, pensioners, loan jobbers, and bo-
rough-mongers, who feign upon the produ-
ct of the sweat of the poor man's brow,
and grow rich and great out of the ruins
of private happiness and public prosper-
ity. Continue to merit the maledictions
of such men, and the blessings of your
country!

Your's sincerely!

PHILANTHROPS.

King's Bench-walls, Inner Temple, July 27

SARATOGA AND MORGIANA!

[Postscript to the Boston Patriot of Wed-
nesday last.]

FREE TRADE AND SAILORS RIGHTS.

By the Mail of last evening, we
received the following GOOD NEWS

from our correspondent at Newport.

To the Editors.—This afternoon (18th
inst.) arrived at this port, H. M. Packet

MORGIANA, commanded by S. CUN-
NINGHAM, Esq. a prize to the privateer

sch. SARATOGA, Captain ADDERTON.

She was captured on the twenty sixth or

27th of September, off Surinam, after an
action of two hours. The Saratoga lost

her 1st Lieutenant and 2 men killed, and
7 wounded. The Morgiana had 3 men
killed, and 5 wounded; among the latter
Capt. Cunningham, badly. The Morgiana
is a brig of 400 tons, mounting SIX
12 P. M. carriages, and TWO long
brass 9's or 12's, and manned with 50
men. The Saratoga had four guns only,
and 116 men, she having previously
thrown overboard 12 of her guns. The
Saratoga carried her by boarding—twice
they were repulsed, but the third time
they succeeded, and carried her. Before
the Morgiana struck, she threw over-
board her mail. She is a strong vessel
and with most excellent quarters for fight-
ing, and had it not been nearly a calm,
they were repulsed.

The Saratoga has captured beside one
brig and one ship, which she burnt.

She took out of the Morgiana the two
fine brass pieces.

Capt. CUNNINGHAM fought to de-
speration and his vessel very much shattered

in her hull, sails, &c. and his first officer
lost his arm.

The harbor of Newport is blockaded by
two frigates and a sloop of war; de-
fensively looking out for Commodore Rogers.

The Morgiana was from Falmouth,
bound to Surinam.

The Morgiana had no cargo of value
on board, except about 3000 bushels of
Irish potatoes.

I annex a copy of Capt. Cunningham's

approbation of Mr. G. H. FELLOWS, the
prize-master's humane and tender con-
duct towards him after his capture, and
during his indisposition.

Sir—It is with infinite pleasure that

this opportunity is offered me of doing
that justice to your humanity and kind-
ness which they so justly deserve, and
thank you for your kind attention, not
only to me, but the rest of the wounded
of his B. M. late packet Morgiana, since
you have had the charge of that ship as a
prize master. I must also give you ev-
ery credit for the anxiety you have shown
to preserve your prize, which I assure
you I think you have done your best in,
both to your country and your owners.—
It is ever in my future power to return
your kindness to myself, I shall certainly
not be forgetful of that essential duty.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. CUNNINGHAM.

To Mr. G. FELLOWS,
Prize Master of the Morgiana.

—

We have been favoured with the fol-<br

(Concluded from first page.)

his act. And all fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by force of this act, shall and may be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, or of the collector within whose district any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall have been incurred, by bill, plaint or information, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the person who, if a collector shall first discover, if other than a collector shall first inform of the cause, matter, or thing whereby any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall have been incurred; and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise or accrue more than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law established for holding of a district court within the district in which the same shall arise or accrue, such suit and recovery may be had before any court of the state holden within the said district, having jurisdiction in like cases.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependences thereof, for one year thereafter and no longer.

H. CLAY, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To establish the office of commissioner of the revenue

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for superintending the collection of the direct tax and internal duties, laid by the authority of the United States, there shall be an officer, in the Department of the Treasury, to be denominated commissioner of the revenue, who shall be charged, under the direction of the head of the department, with preparing all the forms necessary for the assessors and collectors of the tax and duties aforesaid; with preparing, signing, and distributing all the licenses required by any law imposing any of the duties aforesaid; and with the superintendance generally of all the officers employed in assessing and collecting the said tax and duties.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioner of the revenue shall likewise superintend the collection of the residue of the former direct tax and internal duties which may be outstanding, & shall also execute the services with respect to light houses & other objects which were usually performed by the former commissioners of the revenue.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to place also the collection of the duties on impost and tonnage under the superintendance of the said commissioner of the revenue, if in his opinion, the public service will be promoted by transferring that duty from the comptroller to the said commissioner.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the said commissioner of the revenue, shall be the same with that of the auditor of the Treasury; and that he shall, for the present, be allowed a number of clerks, whose salaries shall not, in the whole, exceed four thousand dollars a year.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to pay the Commissioner of salaries aforesaid, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all letters and packets to and from the commissioner of the revenue, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage, under the same restrictions as are provided by law with respect to other letters and packets.

H. CLAY, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

July 24, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making additional appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the sums appropriated by the act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the following sums be, and they are hereby respectively appropriated, this is to say:

For expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, the sum of thirty eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, the sum of four thousand dollars.

For fitting up four rooms in the building purchased by the United States, where the general post office is held, for the use of the superintendent general of military supplies, two thousand

three hundred dollars and twelve and one half cents.

For books, stationery, furniture, wood and other contingent expenses, the sum of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Allowing a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a bounty of twenty five dollars be paid to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States, commissioned as letters of marque, for each and every prisoner by them captured and brought into port, and delivered an agent authorised to receive them in any port of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised and required to pay or cause to be paid to such owners, officers and crews of private armed vessels commissioned as aforesaid, or their agent, the aforesaid bounty for each prisoner, captured and delivered as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars in any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To establish the office of commissioner of the revenue

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for superintending the collection of the direct tax and internal duties, laid by the authority of the United States, there shall be an officer, in the Department of the Treasury, to be denominated commissioner of the revenue, who shall be charged, under the direction of the head of the department, with preparing all the forms necessary for the assessors and collectors of the tax and duties aforesaid; with preparing, signing, and distributing all the licenses required by any law imposing any of the duties aforesaid; and with the superintendance generally of all the officers employed in assessing and collecting the said tax and duties.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioner of the revenue shall likewise superintend the collection of the residue of the former direct tax and internal duties which may be outstanding, & shall also execute the services with respect to light houses & other objects which were usually performed by the former commissioners of the revenue.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to place also the collection of the duties on impost and tonnage under the superintendance of the said commissioner of the revenue, if in his opinion, the public service will be promoted by transferring that duty from the comptroller to the said commissioner.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the said commissioner of the revenue, shall be the same with that of the auditor of the Treasury; and that he shall, for the present, be allowed a number of clerks, whose salaries shall not, in the whole, exceed four thousand dollars a year.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to pay the Commissioner of salaries aforesaid, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

H. CLAY, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

July 24, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making additional appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the sums appropriated by the act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the following sums be, and they are hereby respectively appropriated, this is to say:

For expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, the sum of thirty eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, the sum of four thousand dollars.

For fitting up four rooms in the building purchased by the United States, where the general post office is held, for the use of the superintendent general of military supplies, two thousand

three hundred dollars and twelve and one half cents.

For books, stationery, furniture, wood and other contingent expenses, the sum of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Edwin T. Satterwhite, for the payment of any money to the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Accountant of the Navy Department be, and he is hereby authorised and required to assume the day of the departure of the United States' brig Vixen from a port in the United States on her last cruise, as the day on which the account of the said brig shall be settled and balanced. And that the Account of the Navy Department be authorised to pay to the said Edwin T. Satterwhite the purser of said brig, while so settled and balanced.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a bounty of twenty five dollars be paid to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States, commissioned as letters of marque, for each and every prisoner by them captured and brought into port, and delivered an agent authorised to receive them in any port of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised and required to pay or cause to be paid to such owners, officers and crews of private armed vessels commissioned as aforesaid, or their agent, the aforesaid bounty for each prisoner, captured and delivered as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars in any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

July 22, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for finishing the Senate Chamber, and repairing the roof of the North Wing of the Capitol.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, to finishing the Senate chamber, and repairing the roof of the North wing of the Capitol; which sum shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Accountant of the Navy Department be and he is hereby authorised and required to assume the day of the departure of the brig Vixen from a port in the United States on her last cruise, as the day on which the accounts of the officers and crew of the said brig, shall be finally settled and paid, provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the officers and crew of any claim to further payment than is allowed by this act which may on satisfactory proof appear to be just.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorised to callow & pay unto the officers and crew of the said brig, such sum of money as his judgment may be due to them for their pay.

H. CLAY, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

July 26, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To provide for the accommodation of the Household of the President of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorised to cause to be sold, such part of the furniture and equipage belonging to his Household, as may be decayed and out of repair, and that the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, together with the proceeds of such sales, be appropriated for the accommodation of the Household of the President of the United States, to be laid out at his discretion and under his direction.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

July 26, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the payment for wagons and teams, captured or destroyed by the enemy at Detroit.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person who has sustained damage by the loss of his wagon and team, or either of them, without any fault or neglect on his part, while the same were actually employed in the transportation of baggage or supplies for the army under the command of brigadier general William Hull during the summer of one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and which were captured or destroyed by the enemy on the surrender of said army at Detroit, shall be allowed the value of such wagon and team, or either of them, lost or destroyed, the facts of the loss of the same, as well as the value thereof, to be ascertained in such manner, and on such evidence, as the President of the United States may direct; to be paid out of an account in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the payment for wagons and teams, captured or destroyed by the enemy at Detroit.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person who has sustained damage by the loss of his wagon and team, or either of them, without any fault or neglect on his part, while the same were actually employed in the transportation of baggage or supplies for the army under the command of brigadier general William Hull during the summer of one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and which were captured or destroyed by the enemy on the surrender of said army at Detroit, shall be allowed the value of such wagon and team, or either of them, lost or destroyed, the facts of the loss of the same, as well as the value thereof, to be ascertained in such manner, and on such evidence, as the President of the United States may direct; to be paid out of an account in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Joshua Dorsey.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Joshua Dorsey, who is now confined in the jail of Baltimore county, in the state of Maryland, on a judgment obtained against him in favor of the United States, be discharged from his imprisonment.

Provided however, That any estate, real or personal, which the said Joshua Dorsey may have or hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken to satisfy any judgment obtained against him by the United States, in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged.

And provided also, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to discharge, or affect the liability of an co-adjutor, that may have been bound

with the said Joshua Dorsey, for the payment of any money to the United States.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making additional appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the sums appropriated by the act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the following sums be, and they are hereby respectively appropriated, this is to say:

For expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, the sum of thirty eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, the sum of four thousand dollars.

For fitting up four rooms in the building purchased by the United States, where the general post office is held, for the use of the superintendent general of military supplies, two thousand

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

A GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT OF



[Vol. 12.....15.]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1813.

[No. 10.....730.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
Thomas Derrin Smith,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are **Ten Dollars and Fifty Cents** per annum, payable half yearly, in advance; No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for: **One Dollar**, and continued weekly for **Twelve Five Cents** per square.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Have just been opened by

Thomas & Groome,

Which they offer for sale on reasonable terms for **Cash.**

Oct. 2—(25)—m

AN EXCELLENT STAND FOR BUSINESS.

The subscriber offers for sale, or rent a lot of ground at the Head of Sassafras, Kent county, Maryland—on which there is a large comfortable dwelling house, with a front room finished in the best manner, a store room, a good kitchen, granary, corn house, stable, carriage house, mical house, &c. For terms apply to the premises to

John Smyth,

Head of Sassafras, October 26—7°

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

October 23, 1813.

Ordered, That Joseph Greenwood, executor of **Daniel Biscoe**, deceased, cause a notice according to law, to be served on his creditors to produce their claims to be inserted for three successive weeks in the "Star" and "Monitor" published in Easton. Test,

Richd. Barroll, Reg'r.

This is to give notice—that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters testifying on the personal estate of **Daniel Biscoe**, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of October, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Joseph Greenwood, Ex't.

November 2—3.

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

29th of October, A.D. 1813.

On application of **Elizabeth Hatton**, administratrix of **Thomas Hatton**, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of Talbot county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Test—

Ja : Price, Reg'r
Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order—

Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 2d day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Elizabeth Hatton, Adm'r x
of Thomas Hatton, dec'd.

November 2—3.

WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR,

TEA DEALER & GROCER,

No. 66, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.

Inform his Eastern Shore friends and customers that he has on hand an assortment of the very best POWDER that is manufactured in the United States, suitable for all size guns. Also, PATENT SNOR of all sizes, varnish'd & round, Gun Flints—a large and choice assortment of OLD WINES AND LIQUORS, and sold in their pure state. Also, a complete assortment of FRESH TEAS, both Green and Black, and in different size packages.

All the above mentioned Goods are sold with the privilege of being returned if not found on trial or represented.

Baltimore, September 28—?

FOR SALE,

That valuable parcel of land, commonly called "Pock's Point," beautifully situated on the west side of Third-Haven creek, in view of the town of Oxford, about five miles from Easton Point by water, and eight miles from Easton by land.—The advantages of this place are very remarkable, and such as to recommend it to all kinds of purchasers. To a ship-builder it presents a great object of speculation and profit, in the large quantity of heavy ship timber it contains; and to a man of fortune, desirous of establishing an elegant and healthy residence, the beauties of the situation and the luxuries of fish and fowl, which are abundant there in season, it holds out every temptation to secure the purchase of it by the offer of a fair and liberal price. The whole body of the land does not contain more than three hundred acres, and forms a neck which requires a very inconsiderable line of fence to enclose—a comfortable farm house has very lately been built on this land.—The particular terms of sale may be known by applying to **John L. Kerr, Esq.** in Easton. As the sole object of the sale is to convert the value of the land into a Stock fund, Stock of any of the State Banks will be taken in payment either for the whole or part of the purchase money.

Henrietta M. Chamberlain,
Esq. of Sam'l Chamberlain

Sept. 11—m

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of **John Reid**, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of October, 1813.

Henry Keene, (of John)
adm'r or John Reid

Cambridge, Dorchester county, October 26—3

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

September 28, 1813.

The Stockholders in this Institution will please take notice, that the second instalment of **Five Dollars**, on each share of the Capital Stock, is required to be paid in, or on before the 25th day of November next. Those who hold powers of attorney to transfer Stock, are requested to make the same before the payment of the above instalment.

By order of the Board—**J. Strett, Cash'r.**

Sept. 28—10

TAN YARD FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale his Tan Yard, and all the land he holds near the Trappe, consisting of about 27 acres, on which is a two story brick house, a small house for a Tanner to be built, a large shop, beam house, and about 30 vats, supplied from a never failing spring. It is well planned to work in a stock in winter, with necessary tools for the Tanning and Curving business, and a complete market slab. There is also a smoke house, stable, granary and carriage house, a paved garden, and nearly all the land inclosed, besides a small house and garden. All which I am desirous to let at private sale—If the above property is not sold on or before the 1st of September next, it will be rented out for the ensuing year. I wish it to be understood, that it is not sold on or before the 1st of September, and is rented for the next year, it will be still for sale, and will be rented from year to year until it is sold. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. William Payne, living on the premises who will shew the same.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

August 31—1 m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult, a bright mulatto bound servant called **D. INTEL**, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of slender build, near five feet high; has hair long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth.—Had on and took with him one pair of handkerchiefs, one pair cross-laced d'ore, one red spotted vest, one striped coat, one new pair of shoes, one half worn for hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter clothing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All masters of vessels and others are warned of harboring him at their port.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Eastern, Md. June 1—m

© The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th day of September, last, as a runaway a negro man who calls himself **SAM**. He is about 25 years of age, stout and well made, 5 feet, 8 and a half inches high, his clothing when committed were a homespun linsey roundabout, homespun striped waistcoat, an off-shore shirt, tow linen pantaloons and a chin hat covered with black velvet has a scar on his right thigh, says it proceeded from the discharge of a gun, says he belongs to Mr. James Rawlings, of Montgomery county, Maryland.

The owner is hereby requested to come and release him otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff

Frederick county, Maryland

Sept. 24, (19) 1813—8

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 23d of September last, as a runaway, a dark mulatto boy, who calls himself **JOSEPH**, supposed to be about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. His clothing when committed were so indistinct as to be difficult to describe. Has a small scar on his right cheek; he belongs to Mr. Benjamin Perry, near Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. The owner is hereby desired to come and release him otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff

Frederick county, Maryland

October 8, (19) 1813—8

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in one of the late and important foreign news, received at Boston, by the arrival of a ship Erie, Capt. Robinson, in 27 days from Plymouth, (Eng.)

Translated from French papers for the Patriot.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

Her Majesty the Empress, Queen and Regent, received the following news from the army, to the 20th August:

The enemy denounced the armistice the 11th at noon, and made known that hostilities would begin the 17th, after midnight.

At the same time, a note from the count De Metternich, Minister of exterior relations, addressed to M. the Count De Narbonne, made known to him that Austria declared war against France.

SITUATION OF THE ARMIES, &c.

On the 16th, in the morning, the dispositions of the two armies were as follows: The 4th, 12th and 17th corps, under the orders of the Duke de Reggio, (Oudinot) were at Dahme.—The Prince de Eckmühl, (Davout) with his corps, with which the Danes were united, were encamped before Hamburg, his head quarters being at Bergedorf. The third corps was at Liegnitz, under the orders of the Prince of Moskwa, (Ney.)

The 11th corps was at Loewenburgh, under the orders of the Duke of Tarentrum (Macdonald.)

The 7th corps commanded by the Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) was at Bremzau.

The 8th corps, under the orders of Prince Poniatowski, was at Zittau.

Marshal St. Cyr was with the 14th corps, having his left leaning on the Elbe, at the camp of Kvenningstein, & on horseback on the great causeway from Prague to Dresden, extending detachments of observation as far as the defiles of Marienburg.

The 1st corps arrived at Dresden, and the 3d corps at Zittau.

Dresden, Torgau, Wittemburg, Magdeburg and Hamburg had each their garrison, and were armed and provisioned.

The enemy's army was, as far as we can judge, in the following positions:

Eighty thousand Russians & Prussians had entered, since the 10th in the morning, Bohemia, and were to arrive towards the 21st on the Elbe. This army is commanded by the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, the Russian generals Barclay de Tolly, Witgenstein, and Miloradovich, & the Prussian Gen. Kleist. The Russian and Prussian Guards form a part of it; which, added to the army of the Prince of Schwartzzenberg, formed the Grand Army, and a force of 200,000 men. This army was to operate on the left bank of the Elbe, passing that River in Bohemia.

The army of Silesia, commanded by the Prussian Gens. Blucher and York, and the Russian gens. Sacken and Langeron, seemed to reunite about Breslau; it was 100,000 men strong.

Many Prussian and Swedish corps, and the insurrectional troops covered Berlin, was stated to be 110,000 men.

All the operations of the enemy were made in the idea that the Emperor would pass over to the left bank of the Elbe.

The Imperial Guard departed from Dresden arrived the 15th at Baunzen, and the 18th at Goerlitz.

On the 19th the Emperor repaired to Zittau, ordered immediately the troops of Prince Poniatowski to march, forced the defiles of Bohemia, passed the great chain of mountains which separate Bohemia from Lusatia, and entered Gobel, whilst Gen. Lefevre Desnolettes, with a division of infantry and cavalry of the guards, was taking possession of Rumburg, passing over the gap of the mountains at Gorgelitz, and the Polish Gen'l. Remenski was possessing himself of Friedland and Reichenberg.

This operation had for its object to harass the allies about Prague, and of acquiring certain knowledge of their projects. There it was learnt what already our spies had made known, that the select part of the Russian and Prussian army traversed Bohemia, reuniting on the left bank of the Elbe. Our light troops advanced as far as within 16 leagues of Prague.

The Emperor had returned from Bohemia to Zittau, the 29th 10 o'clock in the morning. He left the Duke of Belluno, (Victor) with the 2d corps at Zittau, to support the corps of Prince Poniatowski; he posted Gen'l. Vandamme with the 1st corps, at Rambourg to support Gen. Lefevre Desnolettes, these two generals occupying with great force the gap, and ordering redoubts to be constructed on the point which commands this pass. The Emperor repaired thence to Silesia, where he arrived the 30th, before 7 o'clock in the morning.

The enemy's army of Silesia had violated the armistice, traversed the neutral territory as early as the 13th. On the 15th they had insulted all our posts, and carried off some picket guards.

On the 15th a Russian corps took a position between the Bobr and the post of Spiller, occupied by 200 men of the division Chaepentier. Those brave fellows who were resting on the faith of the treaties ran to arms, passed over the bodies of the enemy and dispersed them; the chief of battalion, La Guillerme commanded them.

On the 18th the Duke of Tarentum (Macdonald) gave orders to Gen. Zucurico to take the small town of Labo. He repaired there with an Italian brigade; he bravely executed his order; Gen. Zucurico is an officer of distinguished merit.

The Italian troops attacked with the bay-

onet, the Russians, who were inferior in number.

On the 19th, the enemy came to encamp at Zobten. A corps of 12,000 Russians passed the Bobr and attacked the post of Siebenickes, defended by 3 light companies. Gen. Lauriston ordered a part of his corps to take up arms, marched from Lowenberg, attacked the enemy and threw him into the Bobr. The brigade of Gen. Lattic, of the division of Rochambeau, distinguished himself.

Meanwhile the Emperor having arrived the 20th of Lauban, was on the 21st at Lowenberg, and ordered brigades to be thrown over the Bobr. The corps of Gen. Lauriston passed at noon. Gen. Maisou overthrew, with his accustomed valor, every thing that attempted to oppose his passage, seized on all the positions, and drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet as far as Goldberg. The 5th and 11th corps supported him. On the left the Prince of Moskwa (Ney) ordered an attack upon Gen. Saken by the 3d corps, in advance of Bunsbau; overthrew, routed and took many prisoners. The enemy beat the retreat.

A battle took place the 23d August before Goldberg. General Lauriston, was there at the head of the 5th & 11th corps; he had before him the Russians, who covered the position of Flensburgh, and the Prussians who extended on the right on the road to Leignitz. At the moment when Gen. Girard defiled on the left towards Niederau, a column of 25,000 Prussians appeared on that point; he ordered it to be attacked in the midst of the barracks of the former camp. It was broken through on all sides; the Prussians attempted several charges of the cavalry which were repulsed at the point of the bayonet; they were driven from all their positions, and left on the field of battle near 5000 killed, besides prisoners, &c. On the right Flensburgh was taken & re-taken several times; at last the 13th regiment rushed on the enemy and completely overthrew him. The enemy lost on this point 1000 killed and 4000 wounded. The army of the Allies retired in disorder and precipitately towards Jaudr.

The enemy being thus beaten in Silesia, the Emperor took with him the Prince of Moskwa, (Ney) left the command of the Army of Silesia to the Duke of Tarentum (Macdonald,) and arrived on the 25th at Stotzen. The old guards, the young, the infantry, cavalry, and artillery, performed these 40 leagues [120 miles] in four days.

THE GREAT BATTLE AT DRESDEN.

Her Majesty, the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following news from the Army, to the 28th of August:—

On the 27th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the Emperor entered Dresden. The grand Russian Prussian and Austrian Army, commanded by their sovereigns, was before it; it crowned the tops of the hills which surrounded Dresden, at a distance of a short legue along the left bank—Marshal Saint Cyr, with the 14th corps and the Garrison of Dresden occupied the entrenched camp, and lined with sharp shooters the palanka which surrounded the suburbs. Every thing was calm at noon; but to an experienced eye, this calm, was the harbinger of a storm; an attack appeared imminent. At 4 o'clock, afternoon, at a signal of three guns, six enemy's columns, each one proceeded by 50 pieces of cannon were formed, and a few moments afterwards, descended into the plain: they directed their march towards the redoubts. In less than a quarter of an hour the cannonade became terrible. The fire of the redoubt being extinguished, the besiegers had turned it, and were making efforts at the foot of the palanka of the suburbs, where a considerable number were killed.

It was about 5 o'clock; part of the reserves of the 14th corps were engaged. Some bombs fell into the city; the moment was urgent. The emperor ordered the King of Naples (Murat) to repair with the corps of Cavalry of General Latour Maubourg to the right flank of the enemy, and to the Duke of Treviso (Mortier) to repair to the left flank. The four divisions of the Young Guards, commanded by the Generals Damousier, Bardis, Douuz and Roguer, defiled them, two through the gate of Pirna and two through that of Pluen.

The Prince of Moskwa, (Ney) defiled at the head of the division Barrois. These divisions overthrew every thing before them; the firing was immediately removed from the centre to the circumference, and very soon was thrown back upon the hills. The field of battle remained covered with killed, cannon and ruins. Gen. Doumister is wounded, as also Generals Boyeldien, Tryndal and Combell; the ordnance officer, Beranger, is mortally wounded; he was a promising young man. Gen. Gross, of the guard, was the first to rush into the fosse of a redoubt, where the enemy's sappers were endeavouring already to cut the pallisadoes he is wounded by the thrust of a bayonet.

Night came on dark and the firing ceased, the enemy having failed in their attack, and left more than 2000 prisoners upon the field of battle, which was covered with the wounded and the dead.

On the 27th the weather was dreadful; rain fell in torrents. The soldiers had past the night in mud and water. At 9 o'clock in the morning, we saw distinctly the enemy distending his left, and covering the hills which were separated from their centre by the valley of Plauen.

The King of Naples, (Murat) set out with the corps of the Duke of Belluno, (Victor) and the divisions of cuirassiers, fled towards the road of Freyberg to at-

tack his left. He effected it with the success. The 6th division which composed this wing were overthrown and scattered. One half, with their standards and cannon were taken prisoners, and among the number are several generals.—In the centre, a brisk cannonade drew the attention of the enemy, and columns were shewn ready to attack it on the left.

The Duke of Treviso, [Mortier] with Gen. Nansouty, maneuvered in the plain, with his left on the river, and his right on the hills. Marshal St. Cyr, connected our left with the centre, which was formed with the corps of the Duke of Regusa, (Marmont). About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy resolved on a retreat; they had lost their great communication with Bohemia by their left and right.

The results of this action are from 20 to 30,000 prisoners, 40 standards, and 60 pieces of cannon. It may be relied upon that the enemy in all have sustained a loss of 60,000 men.

Our own loss amounts in wounded, killed or taken, 4,000 men.

The cavalry has covered itself with glory; the staff of the cavalry will make known the particulars, and those who have distinguished themselves.

The young guard have merited the eulogiums of the whole army. The old guard have had two battalions engaged, their other battalions were in the city, as a reserve, disposable. The two battalions which were engaged overthrew every thing a *Parade blanche*.

The city of Dresden has been agitated, and has run great dangers. The conduct of the inhabitants was such as to be expected from an allied people. The King of Saxony and his family have remained at Dresden, and given an example of confidence.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.
Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following news of the army, dated the 30th August.

On the 23d, 29th and 30th, we have pursued our success. The Gen. Castex, Doumier and D'Audemarde, of the corps of gen. Latour Maubourg, have taken more than 1000 caissons or ammunition wagons, and collected a considerable number of prisoners. The villages are full of wounded enemy; we count more than 10,000.

The enemy have lost, according to the reports of the prisoners, 8 Generals killed and wounded.

The Duke of Regusa (Marmont) has had several affairs of out posts which attest the intrepidity of his troops.

General Vandamme, commanding the first corps, has defiled on the 25th through Kenigstein, and passed himself, on the 26th of the Caup of Pirna, of that town, and of Hohendorf. He intercepted the communication from Prague to Dresden, The Duke of Wurtemburg, with 15,000 Russians, had been charged with observing this defile.

On the 28th, General Vandamme attacked and beat him, took 2000 prisoners, 50 pieces of cannon, and drove the remainder to Bohemia. The Prince of Reuss, General of the Brigade, an officer of merit, has been killed.

On the 29th, General Vandamme took post on the heights of Bohemia.—He scours the country with light troops and parties to acquire intelligence of the enemy, to harrass them and fall on their magazines.

The Prince of Dalmatia (Davout) was on the 24th at Schwerin. He has not yet had any affair of importance. The Danes has distinguished themselves in many small actions.

This beginning of the campaign has been most brilliant, and causes us to entertain great hopes. The quality of our infantry is by far superior to that of the palanka of the suburbs, where a considerable number were killed.

Further Transactions from French Papers.

An army of 200,000 men, commanded by three sovereigns, immediately given, by their defeats, a brilliant homage to the Proctor of that new rampart which shuts from the enemies of France the territories of our allies. During the two entire days of our triumphs, all aggression was gloriously repulsed before that same strong place, of which the great man who had just erected it, reserved to himself the defence.

We have no occasion to retrace the picture of those victories; an official report has developed to you all the advantages of them.

"Thirty thousand prisoners, 40 standards of colours, 60 pieces of cannon, and a loss of nearly 60,000 men to the enemy's army, are the results of it.

Such are the memorable blessings of the All Powerful, which, at this moment, demand the gratitude of the people at the foot of our altars."

SENATUS CONSULTUM,

By a decree of the 28th August, his Majesty the emperor ordered the publication of the execution of a Senatus Consultum, the tenor of which is as follows:

—The conservative Senate having formed a quorum agreeably to the 90th Article of the Constitution, &c. &c. after having heard, upon the motives of the said project, the orators of the Council of state, and the report of the special commission appointed in the sitting of yesterday, the adoption having been deliberated upon agreeably to the said act of the constitution, Decrees,

1st—30,000 men to be raised from the classes of 1814, 1813, 1812, and preceding ones, in the departments hereafter mentioned. [Here follow the names of 24 departments most adjacent to the Pyrenees, and that force is at the disposal of the Minister at War.]

2d article prescribes those 30,000 men shall be incorporated with the army of Spain.

3d article excludes the married conscripts from this contingent.

FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

CONTINENTAL WAR.—From the moment of the recommencement of this war, I was of opinion, and I expressed that opinion, that Bonaparte would defeat the Allies; that he would break up the coalition; and that he would then dictate terms to his enemies. My reason for this opinion I have given at length, and I have heard nothing, from any quarter, in answer to those reasons. It is impossible, however, to restrain one's indignation at viewing the endeavours which are used, by the press of both the political factions in this country, to prevent the people from coming at the real truth with regard to the prospects in the war, and even with regard to events which have actually taken place. The French Bulletins, which will be found in another part of this paper, give a complete history of the campaign up to the thirtieth of August; and from these Bulletins it appears, that the allied army, commanded by the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, had been defeated by the French army under Bonaparte, with the loss of sixty thousand men, sixty pieces of cannon, and forty stand of colors.

Is there any one in his senses who doubts of the truth of this statement? I do not believe that there is any such person in England, if he has been accustomed to compare the statements of the French Bulletins with the facts as they have afterwards proved to be. Indeed, none but those, whose wish, and, indeed, whose business it is, to deceive the people, can doubt of the truth of this statement on the part of the French. If the statement be true, it appears to me, that very little further resistance will be made, by the Austrians at least. They have received such a blow at the outset as to sicken them. There will, doubtless be more battles fought; and it will be hard indeed,

if our new friends, Bernadotte & Moreau, do not give us some, little proof of their skill and courage; but I really do not expect that we shall ever hear of the grand French army meeting with a serious repulse. I expect to hear, that, that army has been with very few exceptions, as rapid in gaining victories as during any former campaign. In the mean while it is right to notice (though, perhaps, it may produce no good effect) the frauds which have been practised in England, with a view of deceiving the people with regard to these important events. During the former part of the last week, it was stated in a London news paper, that Bernadotte had attacked the French army, had gained a great victory over it, and had killed one French Marshal and mortally wounded another. This lie served to feed the thinking people of England for three days. At the end of that time the French papers had come to hand, and had discovered, not only that Bernadotte had gained no victory at all, and had merely been able to stand his ground for a little while in the face of a mere detachment from the French army; but these papers also informed us, that the Allies had been defeated by the French, in the manner above stated. The manner in which it was contrived to keep this latter fact from the public for three days, is very curious, and deserving of a particular account put upon record.

There is nothing in which the people are more interested than in the means that are thus made use of to deceive them. They are constantly told of the deceptions practised upon the people of France. They are bidden to be proud of the freedom of the press, which exists in their country; they are bidden to compare the political sunshine in which they live, with the darkness in which the people of France are kept. And, yet they are at the same time the most completely

duped of any nation that ever existed in this world. Not to suffer men to print it all upon the subject of politics and political news; this is not the way to deceive the people; this is not the way effectually to keep them in the dark as to the truth. The way to effect this purpose is to have a press, which the people shall regard as being free, and which, from the wordings of various unseen wheels, from an influence flowing through numerous obscure and intricate channels, shall convey to the people falsehood instead of truth. He who knows nothing of any event that takes place, is in a better situation, in point of knowledge, than he who believes that which is false with respect to the events which take place. No knowledge at all is better than a belief that you know facts, of which you really know only the contrary.

The man who has lost a horse, which has been stolen, and taken towards the East Indies, is in a worse situation from believing that the horse is gone towards the West, than he would be in, if wholly at a loss to guess which way his horse was gone. To leave hounds at a fault is much better than to call them off and put them on wrong scent. These are almost self evident propositions, and upon the principle on which these propositions proceed, we may, I think, safely affirm, that it would be better for a nation to have no press at all, than a press which feeds it with falsehoods. A press which has no pretensions to freedom; a press, like that in France, which is well known, which is openly avowed, to be under the previous inspection of the government; a press, like the press in India which can send forth nothing which has not first received the approbation of some officer under the government, who, sometimes, crosses out advertisements, if they relate to publications of which he disapproves.

I say, that a press like this is less mischievous, because less calculated to deceive, than a press which the people believe to be free, but which is, in fact, under the controul of those, who find it in their interest, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, to publish falsehood and not truth. Such a press as this is the grand instrument of deception, of delusion, of producing in a nation a total perversion of the mind and such a press now exists in England.

The people in France read the newspapers as publications made by the government, and, of course, they believe no more of them than they see supported by real acts and occurrences. They judge from the evidence of their senses; and accordingly they are not deceived.

believe, during the whole of Friday and Saturday last, that the French army had been defeated by the allies? Such, I will venture to say, was the general belief through the whole kingdom. At last, on Sunday morning, the French bulletins themselves reached the people in the country, at this distance from London. But, good use had been made of the lapse of time; for there were not only commentaries, the object of which was to show that the French bulletins could not be true; but there were victories hatched for Bernadotte, and bulletins in his name, announcing such victories, which appear to have been wholly invented for the occasion; it being manifest that in the slight affair in which he was engaged, he gained no victory at all. The typographical trick played off upon this occasion is worthy of notice. The whole mass of intelligence had for title these words: "Victory gained by the Crown Prince—Great battle near Dresden." Only observe this trick? It was a victory gained by the Crown Prince; but, it was only a great *battle* near Dresden, though the impoter well knew, that in half a minute from the reading of the title, every one must see that this great battle ended in a most tremendous victory gained by the Emperor Napoleon. But, half a minute was something! Half a minute was a great deal as to the intelligent reader; and, as to the mass of readers, they would take care (most thinking people as they are) to carry the title full in their minds while reading the whole of the intelligence.—And yet, with these tricks daily under our eyes; with these at once impudent and sorry tricks constantly staining us in the face, and with the success of these impostors well known to us all, we have the shamelessness to pretend, that the people of France are less fairly dealt with than the people of England with regard to political intelligence! If I may be permitted to step aside for a moment, I will avail myself of it to observe, that no private concerns as well as public concerns, the English press is a base and mischievous deceiver. There are hundreds of men, who without any fair pretensions to public esteem or admiration, have gained great celebrity—have become persons of great public consideration, and have even pocketed the profits of their reputation, in consequence of nothing but the judicious employment of their money with those who have the press in their hands. I have in my eye a man who, without one grain of talent, without one sentiment of honor, performing for years functions very little above those of a mere pump, was regarded by the mass of the people of England as the man above all others distinguished for refinement in all the notions of the higher order. A creature more completely devoid of real honesty, more weak in head or more hollow in heart, more worthy of the epithet of *dirty* put before his name, does not, perhaps, exist in the whole world; and yet, thro' the means of this detestable press, he was, throughout the kingdom, regarded as the profoundest of statesmen, & as the very pink of honor. It would be a curious thing to ascertain what is the actual amount of the money received at the different newspaper offices in payment of the praises which they bestow upon individuals, or the inventions or property upon individuals. I do not mean what they receive for those honest puffs which the lottery proprietors and the venders of medicine put in the newspapers. There is nothing unfair in these. They are avowedly puffs: but what I complain of, are those paragraphs which appear as if written by the editor himself, & which began with a "We:" when, perhaps, he has never read them, or even seen them, they having been received at the office by the clerk, who, upon being paid the price of them according to their length, has sent them up stairs to the printer for insertion.—This praise, as well of the dead as of the living, is equally to be bought in London by measure; as one buys woollens and linens. The clerk to a newspaper officer has a gauge, by which he will sell in a moment the stated price of any article that you present to him. There are, indeed, certain cases where the *quality*, as well as the *quantity*, is taken into view. For instance, if the party praised be notorious and even proverbial for every species of villainy, the price is high to obtain the praise of his being possessed of every virtue.—It would have cost Nicholson, who seems to have been a murderer by instinct, many hundred pounds, if he had them, to obtain any thing like a decent apology for his conduct; and, perhaps, it did not cost a trifle to motives of wonderful delicacy Goldsmith's blowing of his own brains out, and to make it appear that his corpse, in place of being buried in a cross road, was hardly sufficiently honored by being deposited in the earth amidst the lamentations of the full congregation of the children of Israel. And we are the people, are we, who have the effrontery to point the finger of scorn at the French people on account of their being kept in darkness by the press? To return to our subject—it appears that Moreau has made his exit from this nether world. The Courier newspaper seems to lament this exceedingly, and so do I too; for I should have liked to see him live out the campaign, in order that the world might see how many solders of the French army would have gone over to him. The French newspapers speak the voice of the government, or, they speak not at all.—But all the papers, except the official paper, may *keep silence*, if they please. They are at liberty to refrain from speaking; and, therefore, I look upon the following article which is taken from a French newspaper, as expressing pretty fairly the sentiments which the people of France entertain with regard to the conduct of Moreau.

"PARIS, Sept. 5.—The ex-general Moreau arrived at Prague on the 29th Aug. Some people appeared to doubt his arrival on the continent, and his connexions with the enemies of his country. There can no longer be any doubt on this subject. This ex-general, who has for a long time resided in America, has, without doubt, heard talk of general Arnold, so celebrated in the American revolutionary war, and who, after having gloriously fought in the ranks of his countrymen, conspired against the government of his country. The conspiracy being discovered, the traitor offered his services to the English, who made use of him, by despising and condemning him to inaction and oblivion. The name of Arnold, dishonored in history, is never mentioned in America without being accompanied by some disgraceful epithet, and children even only pronounce it with execration. Why did not such an example deter the ex-general Moreau? But he chose rather to throw off the mask, and by new steps, justify the opinion of all intelligent men, whom his hypocrisy had not been able to deceive. There he then has joined the Russians and Prussians! This intelligence has dissipated all illusions respecting him. Public indignation is pronounced against him; it will pursue him to the tomb, and deliver up his name to the justice of posterity. In all times, in all countries, the man who joined the enemies of his country, lost all his title to consideration, and did not even fail to excite contempt in those who profited by his treason. On this head, the sublime words of that model for French warriors, the chevalier Bayard, are known. He was mortally wounded fighting against the Imperials, at whose head was found the constable Bourbon, who had basely sold himself to the enemies of France. The traitor arrived near Bayard, and seeing him ready to expire, could not restrain his tears—Do not weep for me, said the chevalier, without fear and without reproach, indignantly to him, 'weep for yourself for having betrayed your country and your oath.'"

"These, I take it, are the real sentiments of the great body of the French people. They are not the sentiments of our newsmen, who, while they commend the ripping out of the quavering bows of Englishmen found fighting against E-

ngland, bestow the loftiest praise on a Frenchman, who, after having been raised from poverty in the art of France, comes from America to Europe to volunteer his services in the army of his enemies. These gentlemen have surely never read the Holy Scriptures, which expressly forbid the using of two weights and two measures. No, these gentlemen never read the scriptures, or they would remember that men are to be judged by the rules and maxims by which they judge others; and, it will be a crime worthy of the most terrible of death in an Englishman to fight against England, by what logic do they think the world are to be convinced, that it is meritorious act, nay, even an act of patriotism in a Frenchman to fight against France? They will say, perhaps, that Moreau does not like the government of France, and that he thinks that the man at the head of that government ought to be put down. In short, that it is not France that Moreau is fighting against, but against Bonaparte. Indeed! and do you think that an Englishman found fighting against England, would not be able to make the same sort of apology for his conduct? I will warrant it, that there is no man, amongst all those that have been executed by us for this crime, who would not have saved his life, if it could have been saved upon a similar plea. Decency, one would think, common decency would be sufficient, if we had any sense of it, to restrain from praising this man's conduct; but if we are not to be restrained by that sort of feeling, surely we ought, by a reflection on the danger which such an example might possibly have upon our own soldiers and sailors.

W.M. COBBETT.
Botley, 14th Sept. 1813.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.
M. DE KANTZOW, has been recognized by the Executive as Minister President from the Court of Sweden in the United States.

The occasion of his arrival and reception might be improved to impress, still more forcibly on the public mind, the inexpediency of the course pursued by the Senate of the United States, in refusing to reciprocate the friendly overture of Sweden for an interchange of Ministers.—The decision of that body, in this respect, however, has been so generally condemned by all parties in the United States, that it would be a waste of words to say anything more on that head.

We have no doubt, that at the next session, when a re-nomination of a Minister shall be made, as no doubt it will, a deliberate reconsideration will induce the Grand Executive Council of the Union to reverse their decision, and enable the United States to comply with the usages of friendly nations, by interchanging Ministers with a power with whom it is its interest to be in perfect amity.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.
Part of a letter from a gentleman in New York to his friend in Baltimore—dated 29th Oct. 1813.

"At length, we have certain accounts of the landing of our army, 6000 strong, on the Canada side, on the 13th inst. about 16 or 18 miles to the westward of Kingston—Kingston's force is more efficient than was generally imagined—We now entertain sanguine hopes of success, in capturing Vincent's force; in the taking of Kingston; & a probability of obtaining Montreal.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HARRISON.

From an intelligent correspondent at Prequ's Isle on Lake Erie, we learn that Gen. Harrison arrived at that place on the morning of 22d from Detroit with his whole disposable force, sailed thence on the evening of the 23d ult. and landed at Black Rock, we believe, on the next morning. The amount of his force is not stated; but, as he has discharged all his militia and volunteers, and taken only his effectives of the regulars, it probably does not exceed two thousand. His intention, on leaving Presque' Isle, was to proceed from Black Rock to Niagara, and thence to Sackett's Harbor, to co-operate with Gen. Wilkinson in his ultimate movements, in expectation, no doubt that the Ontario fleet would be prepared to convey him to that place. But we already know, and Harrison will no doubt receive information when he reaches Black Rock, that our fleet is otherwise occupied in watching the British squadron and covering the movements of our army; so that, until some decisive advantage is gained over the British naval force on the Lake which will justify Chauncey in leaving his station to convey Harrison's force down, he must remain in the neighborhood of Fort George.

He has however some work before him.—The British Gen. Vincent, with between one and two thousand men, our readers will recollect, was by the last account posted on or about the rear of Fort George. The General's attention will of course be immediately directed to that point. If he succeed in capturing or destroying this force, so as to prevent its junction with the body of the British army, the obstacles to our operations at the other end of the Lake will be rendered by so much less formidable, than they would have become by the addition of Vincent's detachment to the forces at and near Kingston.

Nat. Intel.

FROM THE ERIE CENTINEL EXTRA, OF Oct. 23, 1813.

ARRIVAL OF COMMODORE PERRY AND GENERAL HARRISON.

Arrived yesterday morning the schooner Ariel, Lieut. Packet, from Detroit, having on board Commodore Perry, General Harrison and suite, and Capt. Bar-

clay. It was with no ordinary feelings two heroes were received, to whom we are as much indebted for the present tranquility on our frontier. The rejoicing of the citizens was warm and universal, which they expressed by federal salute fired from two field pieces on the landing of the Commodore's boat, and in the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated—a procession marched through the town, bearing a transparency, whilst a

field piece discharged at intervals of three minutes, the whole being prepared and conducted in the most perfect order under the direction of the Borough Council, convened for that purpose at 12 o'clock, noon. On the transparency were the following devices: On one side, "Commodore Perry, 10th September 1813," on another, "General Harrison, 5th Oct. 1813," on a third, "Free Trade and Sailors Rights," on a fourth, "Eric."

Had General Harrison pursued the ordinary mode of warfare: opposed his infantry to that of the enemy; his undisciplined militia to a veteran regiment, allowed to be the best in the British service for maneuvering, he might have overpowered by numbers, not, however, without a bloody contest; but by a most masterly stroke he threw them into confusion, and, in less than two minutes from the commencement of the attack, they surrendered. Thus has it "pleased the Almighty" to relieve us from our enemies in the North West.

Commodore Perry and General Harrison, having relieved and placed in security the North West frontier, the former is on his way to Newport, R. I. the latter, with his disposable force, to join the Northern Army. The fleet containing the troops, passed here to day. 1b.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1813.

FOR THE STAR.

The conduct of part of the Judges of Election in Allegheny county, has furnished a lesson which will hereafter be useful. The people will future guard against a like occurrence, by calling on judges before votes are taken, to know whether they have been qualified agreeably to law, and whether they intend to return those candidates which shall stand highest on the polls. For, if the election franchise is to be withheld, and a fair election be vitiated on the flimsy pretext which part of the Judges of Allegheny have assumed, we may as well resign this all-important right to the Levy Court, or to the Judges of Election which they shall appoint.

It is the duty of good citizens to submit to the voice of the majority—and although I may regret being in a minority, I never will justify any other than a strict constitutional exertion to effect a change.

There has been no reasons given for this outrage on the people's rights, which affords even a plausible pretence for the conduct of the Judges; and I have a better opinion of the federal members, who are elected to the Legislature, than to believe they will, for one moment, prevent the three democratic members elected in Allegheny, from taking their seats. This decision is required by the principles of honor, by the people in their sovereign capacity, and by the Legislature in its official capacity; for if we tamely submit to this precedent, and suffer this criterion of the people's will to be trampled on with impunity, a similar juncture may vitiate any future election.

An Executive, chosen by a minority, cannot be respected.—The officers appointed by it, contrary to the wishes of the people, would be considered as usurpers, not legally or constitutionally, though there may be a few, who are proud to assume authority, and fond to pocket the paltry fees of a Justice of the Peace, I believe a large portion of the gentlemen who now hold office under the present Governor and Council, would refuse to act by so precarious, so doubtful, so base a title as would be derived from an Executive chosen by a minority of the constitutional electors.

I have charity to believe the federal members in the House will act with candor; I am confident the Senate will act with firmness.—They are all to act under the solemn obligation of an oath, & I hope the members of the House will never suffer party spirit to prevail so far as to permit members to be foisted into the Legislative Chamber, who have not the voice of a majority of their constituents.

This is not merely a question between Governor Winder and his opponent—it is not merely a dispute between the candidates in Allegheny county—it is not now a question of party, for many of both parties condemn the conduct of the Judges; but it is a dispute which involves the rights of every man in the community—and I believe if the federal return shall be sanctioned by the House of Delegates, that the freemen of Maryland, at the next election, will, by an overwhelming majority, discard from their confidence all who dare attempt to trample on their privileges.

FAIR PLAY.

Chester-Town, Nov. 4, 1813.

6th KINGSTON.

The following article appears in the Freeman's Journal of yesterday. While we would willingly give it entire credit, it is proper to remark that a letter from Philadelphia to the Post Master in that place, alludes to the report as being considered premature. We probably must consider it as prophecy rather than history.—*Balt. Pat.*

GREAT NEWS.

"A gentleman who arrived here last evening from N. York, the Expedition stage, informs us, that about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, as he was leaving New York, a sloop arrived in 22 hours from Albany, the captain of whom was said to be a respectable man, informed, that news had been received in Albany of the capture of Kingston, by the American army, and the surrender of Sir James Yeo and his fleet—and that when he left Albany, the bells were ringing and salutes firing on the occasion."

Since the above was in type, we have been partially favored with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Castle, to his friend in this city, dated Nov. 4, 5 o'clock, P. M.—

"I have just time to state, that a letter has been received here from Dr. Tilton, Surgeon General of the army of the U. States, which states that KINGSTON AND SIR JAMES L. YEO, WITH THE WHOLE OF HIS FLEET, ARE TAKEN."

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

The members of the Legislature having convened at Montpelier on Thursday the 14th inst. and the House made choice of the following officers, viz:

Daniel Chapman, Esq. Speaker;
Josiah Dunham, Esq. Secretary;
William D. Smith, Esq. Clerk.

The votes for Governor having been counted as follows:

For Galusha 16,838

For Chittenden 16,532

The scattering votes were 608.

As there was no choice by the people the choice of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of course devolved on the Legislature. On Thursday the

21st the choice was made. There was a republican majority in the Council of 4, and in the House a federal majority of 4; and of course there was a balance of parties in just committee. In the choice for Governor, it seems one of the republican members did not vote. In the choice of Lieutenant Governor they all voted, except one, who through indisposition, happened to be absent at the moment. The *honor able* anxiety of the federal part of the House inducing them to improve every advantage, which providential accident had given them, urged the choice. The Honorable Martin Chittenden was chosen Governor and William Chamberlin, Lieutenant Governor.

Many of the republican votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Counsellors were, for reasons not sufficiently known to us, rejected by the canvassing committee. Had all the votes given by the freemen been counted, there would have been eleven republican Counsellors chosen; (the twelfth was lost by mistaking his christian name) and in joint ballot for Governor and Lieutenant Governor there must have been a majority for Galusha and Chamberlin.

After rejecting all the votes, which were rejected, Galusha had nearly 300 more than Chittenden. And as we get the most correct expression of the public sentiment by the votes for Governor, we may say with propriety, that Vermont is yet *herself*. Though the "peace party" may rejoice in what they call triumph, yet we grieve the foundation of their rejoicing is rather small.

Great numbers of republican freemen from Vermont, have rallied to the standard of their country, to support a cause as just, as the rights of man are sacred. Federalists rather destitute of that patriotism, so essential in a soldier's character, have stayed at home to vote for a federal Governor. [Republican.]

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

On Friday afternoon a joint meeting was held for the choice of a Governor of the State, and Clerks of Morris and Cumberland. The Republican candidate for Governor was Judge Pennington, the Federal candidate Gov. Ogden. The votes were—

For Pennington, 30

For Ogden, 20

Republican majority, 10

Mr. Pennington (the brother of the Judge) did not vote; and Messrs. Hopkins and Person were absent. [Even True Amer.

ALSO—

LOSS AND GAIN.

Comparative view of the loss of public vessels by the English and Americans in the present War.

Since the commencement of the present war, we have taken from the British the following vessels of war:

Guns. Guns.

Guerriere, 49 Duke of Gloucester, 10

Macedonian, 49 Huntress, 10

Java, 48 Laura, 10

Alert, 26 High Flyer, 5

Frolic, 22 Whiting, 4

Peacock, 22 Caledonia, 3

Detroit, 20 Lady Murray, 3

Queen Charlotte, 18 Chippewa, 3

Boxer, 18 Little Bell, 3

Dominica, 16

Lady Prevost, 14 Total, 333

The British have lost at sea, the following vessels employed in operations against us:

Guns. Guns.

Southampton, 38 Plumper, 14

Barbadoes, 32 Magaret, 10

Emolous, 20 Ghub, 10

Avenger,

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To incorporate a company or making a certain turnpike road in the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William Marbury, John Hoye, George Johnson, William Stewart, William Wauan, Washington Bowie, John W. Bronnagh, Edgar Patterson, and John Ellison be, and they are hereby appointed a board of commissioners, a majority of whom to constitute a quorum, with full powers to receive and enter in such book or books, as they may deem proper, by themselves or their agents, subscriptions for raising a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, for the purpose of opening, graveling and improving a road in the counties of Washington and Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, from the intersection of Falls street and Water street in the town of Georgetown, to the boundary line of the District of Columbia, in the most direct and practicable route towards Leesburgh, conforming as nearly as shall be found advantageous and convenient to the present main road, leading from the said intersection towards Leesburgh, and through the counties of Washington and Alexandria aforesaid; Provided, That no subscription shall be received, unless the sum of five dollars be first paid into the hands of such agent or other person, as the said commissioners may authorise to receive it; the times, places, and manner of receiving and entering subscriptions shall be prescribed by said commissioners, and advertised in such gazettes as they may deem expedient; and whenever one hundred shares or more shall be subscribed, the commissioners, or a majority of them, shall give notice in some newspaper, printed in the District of Columbia, of a time and place to be by them appointed, for the subscribers to proceed to organize the corporation, by an election of officers; and all persons who may then be, or thereafter may become proprietors of shares in the said capital stock, either as subscribers for the same, or as the legal representatives, successors, or assigns of such subscribers, shall become one body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name and style of the Georgetown and Leesburgh Turnpike Company, and by the same shall have perpetual succession, & all the privileges belonging to a corporation; & shall be capable of taking and holding their said capital stock, and the profits thereof, and of enlarging the same by new subscriptions, if found necessary to fulfil the intent of this act, and of purchasing, taking and holding, to them and their successors and assigns, in full simple, or for any lesser estate, all such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and real and personal, as shall be necessary and useful in the prosecution of their work, and of suing and being sued, of having a common seal, and of doing all and every other matter and thing concerning the subject aforesaid, which corporation or body politic may do.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall meet on the third Monday in March in every year, at such place as shall be fixed by their by laws, for the purpose of choosing such officers as aforesaid for the ensuing year, in manner aforesaid, and at such other times as they shall be summoned by the President and Directors aforesaid; at which annual or special meetings they shall have full power and authority to do and perform any act by law allowed, and pertaining to the affairs of said company; and the President and Directors for the time being, shall hold their offices until others shall be appointed in their places; and the said corporation shall not be deemed to be dissolved by reason of any defect of officers, but if it should happen that there should be no president or directors competent to call a meeting of the stockholders, the same may be called by any stockholder, for the purpose of electing such officers, giving thirty days' notice of the time and place of such meeting, by advertisement, in a newspaper printed in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the president and directors, shall procure printed certificates, for all the shares of said stock, and shall deliver one such certificate, signed by the president, to each person for every share by him or her subscribed and held, which certificates shall be transferable at his or her pleasure in person, or by attorney, in the presence of the president, clerk, or treasurer of said company, who shall witness the same; subject, however, to all payment due, or to grow due thereon; and the assignee holding any such certificate, having caused the assignment to be entered in a book for the company, to be kept for that purpose, and having paid the clerk of said company twenty five cents for each certificate contained in such assignment for his services in recording the same, shall be a member of said company; and for every certificate by him held shall be entitled to one share in the capital stock and estate of said company. And if any stockholder, after thirty days' public notice in a newspaper printed in the District of Columbia of the time and place appointed for the payment of any portion or dividend of the sum subscribed in the said stock, shall neglect to pay the same, for the space of thirty days after the time so appointed, the share or shares, on which such deficiency has taken place, may be sold at public auction, and transferred

by them to any person or persons willing to purchase for such price as can be obtained; or in case any proprietor shall fail to pay the instalment, which shall be duly assessed, such instalment or any part thereof, that shall remain deficient or unpaid, may be recovered of the person or persons so failing to pay by warrant from a justice of the peace, if the amount shall not exceed twenty dollars, and if the sum so due, shall exceed twenty dollars, the same be recovered by motion in the name of said company on ten days' notice, or by action at law in the usual course of judicial proceedings, in any court of record in the district of Columbia, and in all instances where the person so failing to pay his instalment, cannot be found in the said district, then recovery shall be had against him by such mode of judicial proceeding, as is authorised by the laws of the country where such defaulter shall be found; and in all such warrants, motions or actions, the certificate of the clerk of the said company shall be conclusive of the defendant's being a member of the company, and prima facie evidence of the amount due on the share or shares held by such defendant.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said president and directors shall meet at such times and places as shall be agreed upon for transacting their business; at which meetings any three members shall form a quorum, who, in the absence of the president may choose a chairman, and shall keep minutes of all their transactions, fairly entered on a book, and a quorum being met, they shall have full power and authority to appoint a treasurer, and all other officers necessary and convenient, and agree with and appoint all such surveyors, intendants, artists or other agents as they may judge necessary, to carry on the intended works, and to fix their salaries, wages or compensation, to direct and order the times, manner and proportions, when and in which the stockholders shall pay monies due on their respective shares; to draw orders on the treasurer for all monies due from said company, and generally to do and transact all such other matters, acts and things, as by the by laws, rules, and regulations of said company shall be required or permitted.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That upon application of the said President and Directors of the said company, to the circuit court of the district of Columbia, or to the judges of said court out of court, the said court, or the judges, or any two of the judges thereof out of court, shall appoint three commissioners, not interested in any of the lands through which the said road may be laid out, nor interested in the stock of the company hereby created, nor in the occupancy of any mills or water works by which the said road may pass; who shall receive each, from the said president and directors, two dollars for every day they shall respectively be actually necessarily employed, in or about the affairs of said company, and not at the said commissioners, before he proceeds to act as such, shall take and subscribe an oath or solemn affirmation in the presence of a justice of the peace, that he will well, faithfully and impartially, according to the best of his skill and judgment, and without unnecessary delay, execute and perform all the duties required of him as a commissioner, under the sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to incorporate a company for making certain turnpike roads in the district of Columbia," which oaths or affirmations so subscribed and certified by the justice, in whose presence they shall be severally taken and subscribed, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the said circuit court, and enrolled among the land records of the county of Washington; and the said commissioners, or any two of them, being qualified as aforesaid, shall upon the request of the said president and directors, cause to be surveyed, laid out, ascertained, described and marked, by certain metes and bounds, of the aforesaid turnpike road, described in the first section of this act, not less than sixty feet in breadth, in such routes, tracts or courses, for the same respectively, as in the best of their judgment, will combine shortness of distance with the most convenient ground, and the smallest expense of money; and for this purpose it shall be lawful for them, and such agents, assistants, servants, or attendants, as they may think proper to employ, to enter upon any of the lands through or near which the said road may be laid out, having first giving twenty days' public notice, in some public newspaper, printed in the district of Columbia, of the time and place of their entering on the said business of surveying and laying out each road respectively; and if any proprietor of any part of the lands, through which the said road may be laid out, shall require compensation for so much of his or her said lands, as may be occupied by the said road, or shall claim damages for or on account of the opening or laying out of said road through his or her lands, and if the said president and directors cannot agree with such proprietors respecting the same, then the said commissioners, at the request of either party, shall appoint a day and place to hear and decide upon such claim, and the amount of compensation and damages which such proprietor shall be entitled to receive from the said president, directors, and company thereof, first giving twenty days' notice to the adverse party, his or her agent, or attorney in fact, or other legal representative, if either shall be within the district of Columbia; and if the party so notified shall fail to attend, or the party shall be an infant under age, non compos mentis, some covert or absent out of the district of Columbia and have no agent or legal representative therein,

ed by them to any one of the judges of the by laws and rules, to intreat the said district court, he may, if he see cause, to award to them or any two of them, or to the instalment, which shall be duly assessed, such instalments or any part thereof, that shall remain deficient or unpaid, may be recovered of the person or persons so failing to pay by warrant from a justice of the peace, if the amount shall not exceed twenty dollars, and if the sum so due, shall exceed twenty dollars, the same be recovered by motion in the name of said company on ten days' notice, or by action at law in the usual course of judicial proceedings, in any court of record in the district of Columbia, and in all instances where the person so failing to pay his instalment, cannot be found in the said district, then recovery shall be had against him by such mode of judicial proceeding, as is authorised by the laws of the country where such defaulter shall be found; and in all such warrants, motions or actions, the certificate of the clerk of the said company shall be conclusive of the defendant's being a member of the company, and prima facie evidence of the amount due on the share or shares held by such defendant.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the president and directors shall

keep or cause to be kept, just and true accounts of all money to be received by their collectors of tolls at the turnpike gate on the said road, and shall make and declare a half-yearly dividend thereon, in some newspaper printed in the district of Columbia, and at the time and place where such materials may be, on some day, not more than ten days after the date of such warrant, and to give the other party 5 days notice of the said time place, if such party be found within the district of Columbia; and if any one of said jurors should fail to attend at the said time and place, marshal may immediately summon telemen in the place of those who are absent, and shall administer an oath to the said jurors and telemen, as the case may be, justly and impartially to value the said materials and to assess the damage which the owner thereof shall sustain, by the taking thereof by the said president and directors and company of the George-town and Leesburgh turnpike road, which valuation and assessment of damages, made by the said jurors, or a majority of them, shall be signed by the said marshal and the jurors, or so many of them as shall agree thereto, and be returned by the marshal to the said clerk of the said court for the county of Washington, to be by him recorded, and shall be conclusive between the parties; and copy thereof shall be delivered to each of the parties who may be resident in the district of Columbia, and the sum so awarded and assessed being paid to the said clerk of the said court, for the use of the party entitled to receive the same, the said land mentioned and described in the said award shall and may be taken and occupied as a turnpike road and public highway forever; and the said commissioners, upon completing the said survey of the said road, shall return a plat and certificate of such survey to the said clerk, and the same being accepted by the said court shall be recorded by the said clerk, and thereupon the road so laid out shall be taken, used and occupied as a turnpike road and public highway forever; and the said president, directors and company may thereupon proceed to enter upon the same, and shall cause at least twenty-four feet in breadth throughout the whole length thereof, to be made an artificial road of stone, gravel or other hard substance, of sufficient depth or thickness to secure a solid and firm road, with the surface as smooth as the materials will admit, and so nearly level that it shall in no case rise or fall more than an angle of four degrees with a horizontal line, and the said road shall thereafter be kept in good and perfect repair; and wheresoever upon the said road any bridge shall be deemed necessary the same shall be built of sound and suitable materials. And in case either of the said commissioners die or refuse to act, or become incapacitated, or shall be removed by the court for misconduct, the said court may appoint another in his place; and when in the opinion of the said president and directors, the said road shall be completed to the extent of twenty-four feet in breadth, the same shall be examined by the said commissioners or any two of them; and if the opinion of them or any two of them, the said road should have been completed to the extent of at least twenty-four feet in breadth according to the meaning of this act, they shall certify the same to the said court, or the judges thereof out of court, and their certificate being accepted by the said court, or any two judges thereof, and recorded, the said president and directors shall and may thereafter erect and fix one gate and turnpike upon and across the said road, and thereon affix a toll to be granted to the said company; and it shall be lawful for them to appoint such toll gatherers, or other persons in their service or employment to prevent the same from passing such gate or turnpike, until such cart, wagon or carriage of burden shall be drawn into the fixed or erected scales, at or near any such gate or turnpike, and the weight or burden drawn therein ascertained by weighing; and if the person or persons driving or having care or charge of any such cart, wagon or other carriage of burden shall refuse to drive the same into any such scales, or to pay the toll, the person or persons so refusing shall forfeit and pay the said president, directors and company any sum less than five dollars, not more than eight dollars, to be recovered in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of ascertaining the weight that may be drawn along the said road, in any wagon, cart or other carriage of burden, it shall and may be lawful for the said president, directors and company to erect and establish scales and weights, at or near the gate erected, or to be erected in pursuance of this act, as they may think proper; and where there may seem reasonable cause to suspect that any cart, wagon or other carriage of burden, carries a greater weight than is or shall be by law allowed, it shall be lawful for the toll gatherers, or other persons in their service or employment to prevent the same from passing such gate or turnpike, until such cart, wagon or carriage of burden shall be drawn into the fixed or erected scales, at or near any such gate or turnpike, and the weight or burden drawn therein ascertained by weighing; and if the person or persons driving or having care or charge of any such cart, wagon or other carriage of burden shall refuse to drive the same into any such scales, or to pay the toll, the person or persons so refusing shall forfeit and pay the said president, directors and company any sum less than five dollars, not more than eight dollars, to be recovered in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no wagon or other carriage with four wheels, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be four inches, shall be drawn along the said road with a greater weight than that three tons weight; that no such carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be seven inches, or being six inches or more, shall roll at least ten inches, shall be drawn along the said road with more than five tons; that no such carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be ten inches or more, or being less, shall not roll at least twelve inches, shall be drawn along the said road with more than eight tons; that no cart or carriage, with two wheels, the same breadth of wheels as the wagons aforesaid, shall be drawn along the said road with more than half the burden or weight aforesaid; and if any cart, wagon or carriage, or burthen whatever, shall be drawn along the said road with a greater weight than is hereby allowed, the owner or owners of such carriage, if the excess of burden shall be three hundred weight or upwards, shall forfeit and pay four times the customary tolls, for the use of the company.

Provided always, That it shall not be lawful for the said company by their laws to alter any or all the regulations herein contained, respecting the burdens or carriages to be drawn over the said road, and to substitute other regulations, if upon experiment such alterations shall be found conducive to the public good.

Provided nevertheless, That such regulations shall not lessen the burdens of carriages above described.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the president and directors of the said company shall keep, or cause to be kept, just and true accounts of all monies to be received by them from the said commissioners first herein named, and from the stockholders or subscribers to the said undertaking, on account of their several subscriptions or shares, and of all monies by them to be expended in the prosecution of their said work, and shall once at least in every year submit such accounts to a general meeting of the stockholders, until the said road shall be completed, and until the costs, charges and expences of effecting the same shall be fully liquidated, paid and discharged; and if upon such liquidation, or whenever the whole capital stock of the said company shall be nearly expended, it shall be found that the said capital stock will not be sufficient to complete the said road, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the said stockholders, being convened according to the provisions of this act, or their

by laws and rules, to increase the amount to be paid on the shares from time to time, to such extent as shall be necessary to accomplish the work, and to demand and receive the increased amount and to cause to be required on such shares in like manner, and under the like penalties as are herein before provided for the original payment, or as shall be provided by their by laws.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the president and directors shall

keep or cause to be kept, just and true

accounts of all money to be received by their collectors of tolls at the turnpike gate on the said road, and shall make and declare a half-yearly dividend thereon, in some newspaper printed in the district of Columbia, and at the time and place where such materials may be, on some day, not more than ten days after the date of such warrant, and to give the other party 5 days notice of the said time place, if such party be found within the district of Columbia; and if any one of said jurors should fail to attend at the said time and place, marshal may immediately summon telemen in the place of those who are absent, and shall administer an oath to the said jurors and telemen, as the case may be, justly and impartially to value the said materials and to assess the damage which the owner thereof shall sustain, by the taking thereof by the said president and directors and company of the George-town and Leesburgh turnpike road, which valuation and assessment of damages, made by the said jurors, or a majority of them, shall be signed by the said marshal and the jurors, or so many of them as shall agree thereto, and be returned by the marshal to the said clerk of the said court for the county of Washington, to be by him recorded, and shall be conclusive between the parties; and copy thereof shall be delivered to each of the parties who may be resident in the district of Columbia, and the sum so awarded and assessed being paid to the said clerk of the said court, for the use of the party entitled to receive the same, the said land mentioned and described in the said award shall and may be taken and occupied as a turnpike road and public highway forever; and the said commissioners, upon completing the said survey of the said road, shall return a plat and certificate of such survey to the said clerk, and the same being accepted by the said court shall be recorded by the said clerk, and thereupon the road so laid out shall be taken, used and occupied as a turnpike road and public highway forever; and the said president, directors and company may thereupon proceed to enter upon the same, and shall cause at least twenty-four feet in breadth throughout the whole length thereof, to be made an artificial road of stone, gravel or other hard substance, of sufficient depth or thickness to secure a solid and firm road, with the surface as smooth as the materials will admit, and so nearly level that it shall in no case rise or fall more than an angle of four degrees with a horizontal line, and the said road shall thereafter be kept in good and perfect repair; and wheresoever upon the said road any bridge shall be deemed necessary the same shall be built of sound and suitable materials. And in case either of the said commissioners die or refuse to act, or become incapacitated, or shall be removed by the court for misconduct, the said court may appoint another in his place; and when in the opinion of the said president and directors, the said road shall be completed to the extent of twenty-four feet in breadth, the same shall be examined by the said commissioners or any two of them; and if the opinion of them or any two of them, the said road should have been completed to the extent of at least twenty-four feet in breadth according to the meaning of this act, they shall certify the same to the said court, or the judges thereof out of court, and their certificate being accepted by the said court, or any two judges thereof, and recorded, the said president and directors shall and may thereafter erect and fix one gate and turnpike upon and across the said road, and thereon affix a toll to be granted to the said company; and it shall be lawful for them to appoint such toll gatherers, or other persons in their service or employment to prevent the same from passing such gate or turnpike, until such cart, wagon or carriage of burden shall be drawn into the fixed or erected scales, at or near any such gate or turnpike, and the weight or burden drawn therein ascertained by weighing; and if the person or persons driving or having care or charge of any such cart, wagon or other carriage of burden shall refuse to drive the same into any such scales, or to pay the toll, the person or persons so refusing shall forfeit and pay the said president, directors and company any sum less than five dollars, not more than eight dollars, to be recovered in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said corporation to keep the said road in good repair, and if by neglect of their said duty, the said corporation shall at any time suffer the said road to be out of repair, so as to be unsafe or inconvenient for passengers, the said corporation shall be liable to be presented for such neglect, before any court of competent jurisdiction, and upon conviction thereof, to pay the United States a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of either; and shall also be responsible for all damages which may be sustained by any person or persons in consequence of such want of repair, to be recovered in an action of trespass on the case, in any court competent to try the same; Provided always, and it is further enacted, That whenever the net proceeds of toll collected on said road, shall amount to a sum sufficient to reimburse the capital which shall be expended in the purchase of such land and making such roads, and twelve per cent. interest per annum thereon, to be ascertained by the circuit court of the United States, in and for the District of Columbia, the same shall become a free road, and tolls shall be no longer collected thereon; and the said company shall annually make returns to the said circuit court of the amount of the tolls collected, and of their necessary expenses, so as to enable said circuit court to determine when said tolls shall cease.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons riding in or driving any carriage of any kind, or leading, riding or driving any horse, sheep, hogs or any kind of cattle whatever on said road, shall pass through any private gate, bars or fence, or over any private way or passage, or pass through any toll gate, under any pretended privilege or exemption to which he, she or they may not be entitled, or do any act or thing with intent to lessen or evade the tolls for passing through the gate established under this act, such person or persons, for every such offence, shall forfeit to the president, directors and company not less than three dollars to be recovered before my justice of the peace, with costs in the same manner that small debts are recoverable: Provided That it shall not be lawful for the company to ask, demand or receive from or for persons living or adjacent to the said road who may have occasion to pass by the said road upon the ordinary business relating to their farms, so far as the same may in its limits extend on the roads respectively, who shall not have any other convenient road or way by which they may pass from one part to another part thereof, any toll for passing on said turnpike.

H. CLAY, speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

July 13, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Explanatory of an act, entitled, "An act to raise ten additional companies of Rangers."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That each of the ten companies authorised by the act, entitled "An act to raise ten additional companies of Rangers," shall consist of one captain, one first, one second, one third lieutenant, one ensign, five sergeants, six corporals and ninety privates.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

SEVENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday the 10th inst, a negro man who calls himself Jerry Hartie, of a light complexion; no marks recollect, but one chin tooth broken. His clothing cannot be described, as he had several sorts of it, and may probably change them. I will give forty dollars if taken in the county; if out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars; and if out of the State, the above reward, with all reasonable charges if lodged in the jail at Eastern, Maryland.

Mary Norris.

New Easton, Oct. 19—

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from my rendezvous, on Monday the 23d August, a recruit by the name of Edward Turner, he was born in Talbot county, aged 25 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of gentle appearance, and by profession a Sapper-mechanic. Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the deserter and return him to me at Centreville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army.

JOHN L. ELBERT.

Lieut. U. S. Inf. Dragoon.



[Vol. 12.....15.]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1813.

[No. 11.....731.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be had continued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-Five Cents per square.

ATTENTION.

The "Independent Light Dragoons" are ordered to meet at Easton on SATURDAY the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. in full uniform, with equipments in ample order.

For order—

Will. Harrison, Jr. Lieut.

Nov. 9—2

SPORTSMEN AND FARMERS,

ATTENTION.

To avoid their being taken by the British—Will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY, the 1st of November, at Blakford by the subscriber, several full bred Mares, Colts, Geldings and Foals, among which are two good matches of Colts, both full brothers, also some other horses, and a number of young Cattle, of both genders, of the Milk breed, equal to any in America, a credit of nine months will be given on bond with security. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

Robert Wright.

Blakford, November 9—2

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, 25th of November, inst. by order of the *planter's Court of Justice*.

All the personal estate of James Brown, late of said county, deceased, near the Trap—consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Corn, Corn-blades, Tops, Husks and Straw; House, Loft and Kitchen Furniture, with a variety of other articles, which will be shown on the day of sale. The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, on all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving note with a spar security, bearing interest from the day, on all sums under six dollars, the cash will be required. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock.

Mary Brown, Adm'r
John Higgins, Jas. Brown, deceased.

Nov. 9—3

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.
September 20, 1813.
The Stockholders in this Institution will please to notice, that the second instalment of Five Dollars, on each share of the Capital Stock, is required to be paid in, on or before the 25th day of November next. Those who hold powers of attorney to transfer Stock, are requested to make the same before the payment of the above instalment.

By order of the Board—

J. Sterett, Cash'r.

Sept. 23—10

FOR SALE.

That valuable parcel of land, commonly called "Peck's Point," beautifully situated on the west side of Third-Haven creek, in view of the town of Oxford, about five miles from Easton by land, and eight miles from Easton by water. The advantages of this place are very remarkable, and such as to recommend it to all kinds of purchasers. To a ship-builder it presents a great object of speculation and profit, in the large quantity of heavy timber it contains; and to a man of fortune, desirous of establishing an elegant and handsome residence, the beauties of the situation and the luxuries of fish and fowl, which are abundant there in season, will hold out every temptation to secure the purchase of it by the offer of a fair and liberal price. The whole body of the land does not contain more than three hundred acres, and forms a neck which requires a very inconvenient line of fence to enclose—a comfortable farm-house has very lately been built on this land. The particular terms of sale may be known by applying to John L. Kerr, Esq. in Easton. As the sole object of the sale is to convert the value of the land into a Stock fund, Stock of one of the State Banks will be taken in payment either for the whole or part of the purchase-money.

Henriette M. Chamberlain,

Ex's of Sam'l Chamberlain.

Sept. 14—m

TAN YARD FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale his Tan Yard, and all the land he holds near the Trap, consisting of about 27 acres, on which is a two-story brick house, a small house for a Tannery to live in, a large shop, beam house, and about 30 vats, supplied from a never failing spring. It is well planned to work in a stock in winter, with necessary tools for the Tanning and Currying business, and a complete mare's slab. There is also a smoke house, stable, granary and carriage house, a paved garden, and nearly all the land inclosed, besides a small house and garden. All which I am desirous to sell at private sale—The above property is not sold on or before the 1st of September next, it will be rented out for the ensuing year. I wish to be understood, that the property is not sold on or before the 1st of September, and is rented for the next year, it will be still for sale, and will be rented from year to year until it is sold. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. William Payne, living on the premises who will show the same.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Sept. 21—m

JAMES BURGESS,

Esq't of Shoe Maker.

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the *Boat and Shoe Making Business*, at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Hugh Rice; and that he has just received from Baltimore, a handsome assortment of materials for carrying on the above business. He hopes from his particular attention, and being provided with the best workmen, to merit and receive a portion of public patronage.

Easton, October 5—m

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber having just received from Philadelphia,
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
GOODS,
Has now on hand a pretty general assortment called
to the present and approaching season.

Amongst the present supply are a few nice
1½-lb. Jars,
Cumberland pocket handkerchiefs,
Superfine broad cloths,
Ladies' caps and caps, of foor,
Do. caps and finishes of lamb's-wool,
Children's caps of do.

ALSO—

A small quantity of nice Buck-wheat Flour and
Fikin Butter.

Samuel Groom.

Easton, Nov. 9—4

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED AN AS-
ORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS.

which he will sell at the most reasonable prices
for CASH.

J. B. RINGGOLD.

November 9—6

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Have just been opened by
Thomas & Groom.

Which they offer for sale on reasonable terms
for CASH.

Oct. 2—(26) m.

WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR, TRADE DEALER & GROCER.

No. 16, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.
Informs his Eastern Shore friends and customers that he has on hand an assortment of the very best POWDER that is manufactured in the United States, suitable for all size guns. Also, GUN FLINTS of all sizes, very perfect & round.

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS,
and sold in their pure state. Also, a complete assortment of FRESH TEAS, both Green and Black, and in different size packages.

All the above mentioned Goods are sold with the privilege of being returned if not found on trial as represented.

Baltimore, September 28—7*

TO BE RENTED.

The House and Lot at present occupied by the subscriber, in Bay side about five miles below St. Michael's, has every convenient all house, and is an excellent stand for a Blacksmith, Shoemaker and Grocery store. For further particulars apply to

James M. M'Daniel.

November 9—3

FOR HIRE,

Two young Negro men, for the ensuing year, good savers or farm hands—Also, a Negro WOMAN with two chil'dren, may be had immediately. For further particulars apply at the Star office.

Nov. 9—3q

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS, COUNT.

29th of October, A. D. 1813.
An application of ELIZABETH HATTON, administrator of Thomas Hatton, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied
from the minutes of proceedings of the
orphans court of Talbot county at said
I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal
of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of
October, Anne Domini one thousand
eight hundred and thirteen.

Test—

Elizabeth Hatton, Reg'r
Wills & Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order—

Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therof, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of May next, they may otherwise be liable to be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Elizabeth Hatton, Adm'r x
of Thomas Hatton, etc.

November 2—3

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.
October 23, 1813.

Ordered, That Joseph Greenwood, executor of David Brister, deceased, cause a notice according to law, to said deceased's creditors to produce their claims to be inserted for three successive weeks in the "Star" and "Monitor" published in Easton. Test,

Richd. Barrall, Reg'r.

This is to give notice—that the subscriber of Kent county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of David Brister, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of May next, they may otherwise be liable to be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of October, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Joseph Greenwood, Ex'or.

November 2—3

SEVENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Saturday the 10th inst. a negro man who calls himself *John L. Lister*, of a light complexion; no marks recollect, but one of his fore-teeth broken. His clothing cannot be described, as he had several parts of it, and may probably change them. I will give forty dollars if taken in the country; and if out of the country, fifty dollars. The owner is hereby desired to come and release him, or he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff

Fredrick county, Maryland.

Sept. 26, (Oct. 5) 1813—8

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, at the next December session, for a special act of assembly to discharge him from debts he is unable to pay, or to entitle him to the benefit of assembly, relative to insolvent debts.

Levi Kinney.

Caroline county, Nov. 9—4

KENT COUNTY COURT.

September 1, 1813.

On application of William J. Kendall, of Kent county, by petition in writing to the honorable Judge of said county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, in aid for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition; and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said William J. Kendall is residing in the State of Maryland for two years next preceding his said application, and having been brought before the said court by the said Kendall of Kent county, upon a commitment in execution against him, and having taken the oath required by the act of assembly aforesaid—it is considered and directed by the said court, that the said William J. Kendall be discharged from imprisonment, and that he make his personal appearance before the Judges of Kent county court, at Chester-Town, on the third Monday in March next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made to him by his creditors; and the said day is hereby appointed to appear before the court to show cause, if any they have, why the said William J. Kendall should not have the benefit of his application; And it is further ordered by the said court, that the said William J. Kendall should not have the benefit of his application; And it is further ordered by the said court, that the said William J. 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THE SEAT OF WAR.

Every eye is now attentively directed to the operations of our Army on the Frontiers, in which quarter the Campaign must soon close; for already has the ground in that quarter been covered by a fall of snow more than a foot deep. We are left in total uncertainty, from the movements of the Army, which appear to have been made with a perfect view to baffle the enemy; and, if they fail in that object, have at least the effect of creating and keeping alive, very various conjectures among ourselves; as to its ultimate destination.

It is very seldom that we presume to obtrude on the attention of our readers our speculations on military matters, with which we profess to have very little acquaintance; but we cannot refrain from offering a few observations on the prospects at the seat of war.

It is our impression, that, someoward accident always excepted, to which the enemy is equally liable with ourselves, our army will, by the 15th of this month, be concentrated at Montreal; and will, before the 1st day of July next, be in possession of Quebec.

If our Northern Army is inferior in point of numbers and equipment to the extent of our wishes, the British garrison at Kingston ought to be captured as well as the naval forces on Lake Ontario, before Gen. Wilkinson descends the St. Lawrence. Otherwise, this part of the enemy's forces as well as that of Montreal may possibly escape by forced march to Quebec, where they would materially add to the main army of the enemy.

However, we are sufficiently strong to race, with decided advantage, the utmost force of the enemy when united; of which we can form no judgment, being neither informed as to the amount of our force or that of the enemy; in this case the garrison of Kingston is rendered less an object than it was some time ago, and it may not be necessary for our military commander to direct his attention to that post. The only annoyance, to be apprehended from it, is by water, and this will soon be interrupted by the season. The chances of escape of the garrison to Quebec are lessened, whilst such escape, if effected, is rendered unimportant to us: for, the greater the number of troops in Quebec, as long as their force is inferior to ours, the greater will be the difficulty to the enemy to subdue them, during the seven months suspension of intercourse, which the cold season always occasions.

An impression seems to prevail generally that the fortress of Quebec is impregnable to any assailant; but, from all the information we can collect, this is an erroneous idea as respects the United States. The great strength of this fortress is calculated for a defense against attack from the sea or by water; yet it was once surrendered to the arms of Great Britain, when held by France. But we are induced to believe, is untenable against a superior force by land from the United States. This belief is founded on an attentive enquiry into the topography of the country, into the strength of the fortifications on the land side, and by the facts which well informed correspondents have placed within our reach. These we shall concisely state, presuming that we feel no scruples in publishing them, because the enemy can glean from them, if correct, no information which he has not already. He has been longer engaged in practically studying the topography of Canada. It is no secret to them that we use muskets and cannon; that there is a river called the St. Lawrence, and Lake Champlain, Lake and Erie. If they learn that we know our strength, so much the better. They cannot alter what is. A retreat from Canada is impossible. The present force of the enemy there must fall into our hands; all Europe could not save it. Any further establishment there by Great Britain must be withdrawn before winter annually, or share the same fate.

We proceed then to state our views of the subject.

There are no neutral impediments to prevent or materially retard the march of an army from the Three Rivers to the Plains of Abraham, which are as high as any part of the upper town, the city, or perhaps excepted. Here an attack may be made by bombardment, which could scarcely be endured long, by a population of not more than fifteen thousand, contained within a walled town compactly built.

Without approaching nearer than a mile the walls of Quebec, a besieging army would intercept all supplies of food, provisions, and all other succor, for the seven winter months. In this time would be required for the support of the place, including the inhabitants, refugees and the army, upwards of five millions of rations and twenty-five thousand cords of wood. If these supplies should be materially deficient, a capitulation must be made, or the enemy must come out and give us battle, of the result of which no reasonable doubt can be entertained. The mere opening of the gates to receive succor would give us the command of the main batteries, and of course the wharves and river.

Another mode of siege, we are informed may be adopted, if the place hold out till May; and that is, by land and floating batteries in Wolf's Cove, covered by others on the heights, and by batteries on the opposite heights. From those on the Cove the wharves may be raked, except at the lower corner of the town, where shipping would be burnt from the opposite heights. Thus all succor may

be completely excluded until a land force, decidedly superior to ours, shall arrive, which in all probability cannot reach Quebec before July, if then. There is no reasonable ground to believe, at least such is the opinion of well-informed men, in which we incline to concur, that Quebec can stand a close siege till that time against a superior force.

Suppose the whole British force in both the Canadas, on the 15th or 20th of November to be placed in this fortress; and with human probability it will be, except what we shall capture or cut off from retreat—which is the same thing in effect—whatever it may be on that day, it cannot be augmented before July; because none but a very large reinforcement could evade a besieging army, and the place cannot be approached by water before that time. We, on the other hand, if necessary, can send reinforcements by lake Champlain all winter—and with great celerity in May and June; we could forward troops, which would be beforehand with any that the enemy could send—so that, it appears to us, in any event, the siege might be conveniently continued all summer, if fortune to the enemy, or accident to ourselves should delay its fall beyond the month of June.

These are in brief our views of the subject, and our reasons for believing, that before July next, every soldier of the enemy in both Canadas will be captive or slain, and the territory completely in our possession.

The value and consequence of this acquisition of two provinces of the enemy, supposing it to be made, as we doubt not it will, we shall reserve for consideration in a future paper.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.

GENTLEMEN,

In the monthly magazine for June, 1813, a work published in London by Sir Richard Phillips, I find the following observations on the London newspapers, and as many persons in this country deem them the best authority even as respects the events of the continent, I transcribe them for insertion in your paper, that your readers may estimate and qualify the credit which is due to the authority of newspapers whose extracts from French journals are received only through a selector and a translator in the post office. Yours, &c.

INVESTIGATOR.

THE EXTRACT.

"We have, during successive months, warned our readers against the mischievous political discussions spread with apparent system by most of the London newspapers. All the benefits of a free press seemed and tend to be lost to the free people of England—and the "Cavalcade" appears to have bent the minds of Englishmen to a yoke of mental vassalage, almost as degrading as that of the wretched Siberians." We do not affect to trace so disgraceful a course to its source, because they are probably so complicated as to evade our analysis; but we will state some facts relative to the present condition of the London press, which ought to be made known through an independent channel, and leave it to our readers to draw inferences, and connect causes with effects. It seems that owing to the reaction of political animosity, the intercourses with the continent became a few years since so uncertain and dangerous, that the newspapers found it difficult, and always very costly, to procure foreign intelligence. At first a sacrifice, and even loss, was frequently paid by a single paper, or by a union of two or three papers, for any series of foreign gazettes. There seemed in fact to be no limits to the competition that might be expected among the rival papers, nor to the cupidity of masters of vessels, who smuggled the documents from shore to shore. At length, as a measure of self-defense, the proprietors united in a arrangement with the post office, through which, in return, they were to be supplied simultaneously with the same extracts from French papers.

The terms were to be 64 guineas per week, that is 42 guineas from six morning papers, and the same sum from as many evening papers as could be induced to unite in the subscription. The latter could not agree in the arrangement, and two of these papers also shared the expense for a considerable time. At length these abandoned it, also, and the 64 guineas are now paid by six morning papers, at the rate of 14 guineas each per week, or 12 guineas per week, because the Monitor is published every day without intermission. None of the editors therefore see the foreign papers from which they publish their extracts, and we are told the inspection of them has been delayed when desired, on particular occasions. In stating these facts, however we blame no one for making, imposing, or submitting to arrangements which, under all the circumstances, might be unavoidable. Our sole object is simply to enable the public correctly to estimate and qualify the credit which is due to foreign intelligence so selected, and fully to understand the present mode in which it is brought before them. The selectors and translators may do impartial justice; but in all questions in which truth is to be separated from falsehood, we like to take as little as possible on trust; and in politics, like commerce, the best security of the public is the free competition of candidates for public favor, and the best data on which to form correct judgments are those which arise out of the collision of opposing interests and opinions."

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.

Gentlemen of the Council and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

ELECTED by the voluntary and intelligent suffrage of the representatives of a people, to the office of first Magistrate of the state and after due consideration, having considered it my duty to take upon myself the execution thereof, not, however, without anxious solicitude lest the powers of my mind should prove unequal to the various, important, and arduous ends assigned to it by our constitution, I apprehended it proper, from time to time, to communicate to the Legislature, not of such information as may be peculiar in the knowledge of the Executive, but of opinions and observations on such executive duties as may have relation to the general concerns of the state, or such as in any manner connected with the legislative department of government.

On first entering upon the important duties of my station, it cannot be supposed that in acquaintance with the executive councils of the state is such, as to afford any such information upon its details. Some general observations, however, striking out of the present situation of our country, appear to me proper to be submitted to your consideration.

In the administration of our government, we shall unquestionably find that the internal government and concerns of the state will occupy our principal attention, and deserve our special care; at the same time, it is important to keep in mind, that our state is a member of a great free Republic, in which we are an important state—that as citizens of our own state we have duties to perform to the Union. The states comprising the American republic anterior to the adoption of the constitution of the United States, were sovereign and independent; by that instrument, which is the last act of the people a certain portion of that sovereignty was taken from the states and vested in the general government—of which was not so transferred as was reserved to the states, and now remains in them. In designating the line between the sovereignty of the Union, and that of the states, it is to be apprehended that real difficulties may arise; and the interest of all calls for a candid and liberal interpretation. Among the powers vested in the general government, is that of making war and peace, and with it the means of defence and punishment, and as a consequence, that of commanding and disposing of the military force of the nation; in which, as I apprehend, is included the militia, not by implication, or by construction, but to clear up ambiguous and express provisions. It has been matter of surprise to me, that this part of the constitution could ever have admitted of a doubt—There can be nothing plainer than that the people, by the constitution of the United States, have placed at the disposal of the general government, the control of the militia, whenever the public exigencies shall require it. The following clause in the constitution, however, given rise to a question of vast importance to the United States—Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections, and to repel invasions.

It is connected by high authority, that the state governments, or what worse, that the executives of the state governments, are the sole and exclusive judges to determine whether the case exists, from which extraction there is no appeal; for if the power of judging this question is reserved to the state governments, it is a sovereign independent power, and cannot be controlled. If this interpretation of the constitution be true, one, the militia, that great bulwark of national security, is wrested from the general government, and placed under the direction or control of the state executives, who can at any time paralyze and check the operations of the general government. An attentive examination of the constitution on the subject of the militia, must thersingly mark out the power of the federal government over them—in the first place, the national defense is committed to that government; according with this, a power is expressly given to organize, (that is, to form into corps) arm, and discipline the militia—to make laws to call them forth into the service of the United States, to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to make laws for governing them, which thus call into the service of the United States—and the President of the United States is made commander in chief of the militia thus called out. There is a power, however, reserved to the states, of appointing the officers and training the militia, but this training is to be in conformity to the discipline prescribed by congress. The state executives, backed by a legislative act, cannot change, in a single instance, the discipline prescribed by congress, yet it is contended that they have a power to control the general government in calling forth the militia. It appears to me that this doctrine is fraught with incalculable mischief, and that it carries in its bosom the seeds of national dissolution. The militia forms the great defense of our nation—An exposed sea-coast of two thousand miles, with a territorial frontier of double that extent, can never be defended at every point by a regular force—the resources of no country are equal to it. The arrangement in favor of this construction is, that it is dangerous to trust Congress with powers so important—an argument from the use to the abuse of power, might have been proper in the convention that framed the constitution,

but cannot do away its express provisions, or impair a plain rational interpretation; nor is it easy to perceive why more danger is to be apprehended from the general than the state governments—They are both elected by the people, and responsible to them for the abuse of power; and it is certainly fit, that the government whose special duty it is to protect and defend the country, should have the command of its military forces, and experience proves that the general government has no disposition to vex and oppress the militia.

A doctrine of a similar complexion to the foregoing, has made its appearance in modern times; it having recently become a question, whether the militia can be constitutionally marched out of their own State—although it is not denied but that the militia may be called into the service of the United States, if the State Executives do not choose to interpret their authority, yet they must stop at a territorial line separating two states.

A probable case, growing out of this doctrine, only wants to be stated to expose its absurdity—suppose the State of Delaware to be suddenly invaded from the sea, by a powerful enemy, and the militia of Pennsylvania and Maryland, should remain at home, or assemble on the confines of their own states, and there wait inglorious spectators of the ruin of their neighbors, themselves the next victims of a system of local policy, as illiberal as it is weak and pernicious. The patriots of the revolution were unacquainted with those refined speculations, in the winter of seventeen hundred and seventy six and seven, when New Jersey was overrun by the enemy.

The Delaware with its floating ice, formed no obstacle to the invincible militia of Pennsylvania—and they harassed at State-lines, the spirit of their gallant chief would never have animated the classic groves of Princeton and New Jersey for a much longer time than have endured the scourge of a cruel and vindictive foe.

For the purposes of national defense, we are but one people—this is as well the letter as the spirit of the constitution.

Do not understand me, gentlemen, as entertaining a disposition to surrender to the general government the smallest portion of our state sovereignty; so far from that, I know its importance, and should the general government, unfortunately for our country, be so set to the interest and welfare of the Union, and so regardless of justice, as to encroach upon the sovereignty of the State, I pledge myself to the Indian hills, to yield to the usurpation.

Yet while we exact from the government of the Union, an observance of our state rights of sovereignty, let us render to it the legitimate constitutional powers, entrusted to it by the people for the general security.

There is no principle more universally felt and acknowledged, and that applies itself more forcibly to the understanding of every reflecting man, than that the prosperity, safety and happiness of the United States depends on the preservation of the Union. History instructs us that in all confederate states, there is a latent tendency to weaken the power of the head, and to strengthen that of the members. This, probably, arises from the frankness of man, who feels with greater sensibility an immediate gratification, than a remote interest. It does not require the spirit of prophecy, to foretell that the moment the Union is dissolved, America is undone.

The war in which our country is unhappily engaged, has been brought upon us by the injustice of a nation, that knows no law but its own will, and submits to no restraints but those of superior force. A long course of lawless violence committed on the persons and property of our citizens on the high seas, had been concentrated against us with becoming determination on the part of our government, until by a course of diplomatic discussion, the controversy had arrived at a crisis, when it was found we must either abandon the persons and property of our citizens on the high seas, to the violence, insensibility and injustice of a haughty, impudent and unfeeling nation, or assert our rights by arms. Well informed men possessed of American feelings, saw and acknowledged the injury—it became them a matter of policy, on which it must be admitted, honest and intelligent men have differed in opinion, but who so proper to determine that question, as the constituted authority of the nation, to whom the power of peace and war is constitutionally committed? The disposition of our government to make a peace upon fair and reasonable terms, cannot be doubted—Every attempt to that end has been treated by the enemy, with scorn. We have, then, no other alternative, than a vigorous prosecution of the war, or an inglorious peace that would compromise the rights of our country, and disgrace the American name.

The unexampled success of our arms on the element on which we have been injured, evinces the retributive justice of Divine wisdom. The success of our land forces, in not only repelling the enemy from our borders, but carrying the war into their own territory, & reducing to submission their savage allies, affords a subject of grateful acknowledgements to the Great Disposer of events.

It is a subject of consolation and gratification, that amid the ravages of war, the citizens of our State have been, in a great measure, exempt from its pangs—that the labour of our husbandmen has been blessed with an abundant harvest, and a very market—and that our domestic and public manufactures have prospered beyond our most sanguine expectations.

WM. S. PENNINGTON.
New Jersey, Nov. 1813.

To the editors of the Plattsburgh Gazette
from his correspondent at Erie.

Erie, (Penn.) Oct. 25.

I write you by the last express, informing of the arrival here of the U. S. Fleet, with commodore Perry, General Harrison, and commodore Perry, general Harrison, and commodore Barclay on board. Most part of the fleet has since been here, and passed into Buffalo, carrying between 1500 and 2000 land forces, who are destined for the army under general Wilkinson. Commodore Perry has gone along, and will proceed immediately to Buffalo to Newport R. I. at which station he is to command, until aigate shall be fitted out for him. Captain Eliot is to command on this lake. Commodore Barclay, is to be landed at Buffalo.

I have been furnished by an agent of the contractors, who left Detroit on the 10th inst. with the number of Indians who have made peace with the United States, and who have been furnished with provisions at Detroit since the troops have taken possession of that country. It is probable many women and children are included.

Footwamatus, 914
Militaries, Eel river and Weas, 912
Kichipous, 323
Taws and Chippeways, 929
Wyandots, 409

3419

The whole of the foregoing have been sent off to the different villages, and as they cannot find this supplied with ammunition by the British, we may expect to have peace on our frontiers.

Of those who followed the north western army now remaining at Detroit, there

Senecas, 75
Wyandots, 31
Shawnees, 33
Delawares, 30

171

There have been near three hundred altogether attached to the N. W. army.

I have conversed with several officers who were in the army when Proctor's army was captured on the river Le Theatre, on the 5th inst. It is certain that Tecumseh was killed in the action; his body was viewed by many of the British officers who all acknowledged it.

The principal stand that was made was by the Indians; the regulars threw down their arms and called for quarters after one or two fires, which had done but little execution to our troops. The whole number of British regulars surrendered was something rising 600, and the number of Indians engaged was about 1200, who scattered in all directions after they were routed—forty five of them were killed, and twelve regulars. Our loss was but 8 or 10 killed.

LONDON, Sept. 24.
The following is an abstract of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the assault on St. Sebastian, and since the last returns; and also in the actions on the frontier of France.

In the actions.
British, killed 574
Portuguese 439

In the actions.
British, killed 51
Portuguese 88
Spaniards 261

564

Total killed 1160
British wounded at St. Sebastian 1003
Portuguese 564

In the actions.
British, wounded 334
Portuguese 266
Spaniards 1347

5564

Total killed, wounded & missing 4284
Missing 150

Total killed, wounded & missing 4954
Missing Spaniards 71

5225

General total 5225
Return of the French garrison made prisoners at St. Sebastian:
Eighty officers, 175 sergeants, drummers and file—Grand total, 1836—of whom 23 officers and 512 were sick and wounded in the hospital.

A BONE FOR THE TORIES TO GNAW.
How stands the price account, recently settled by John Bull and Brother Jonathan in the European and North Seas? Why it stands thus—

Number of vessels captured by the President, during the time 3 squadrons of frigates conveyed by 74's, were dispatched to kidnap her, 11

Captured by the brig Argus, who alarmed all the coast of Ireland, and the West of England, 21

By the schooner Blockade, 6
By the True Blooded Yankee, 7
By the Scourge & Rattlesnake, 23
And another gnat for John Bull—captured by the Lion, out of France, 12

the question to be decided by two opposite editors; the one of a morning, the other of an evening print.

Yankee doodle, doodle, doo,
Yankee doodle dandy;
Jonathan banters John Bull nation
neat;
Which proves he's *deuced* handy.

[Columbian.]

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE CANADAS.

We have already expressed our ideas relative to the probability of an early acquisition to the United States, by conquest, of both the Canadas. They may prove circumscribed. We may not obtain possession of these territories in the next summer. But eventually they *must* be ours; and it is worth while to inquire into their value, and the means of holding them after they fall into our power.

The value of the acquisition has been questioned, and indeed, vociferously, denied on the floor of Congress, on election grounds and elsewhere. Here is an ample field of observation to the Statesman and Philosopher, whom we invite to explore it; but, fortunately for us, it is equally open to the view of the common observer, in which capacity we will venture but a few remarks.

The two Canadas embrace and command the outlet and entrance, whilst, they share the whole extent of one of the two great waters of North America—a water of itself equal in magnitude to the Rhine, the Volga or the Danube, and in importance, when viewed in connexion with the Mississippi, the great Southern outlet, is equal to all these mighty rivers of Europe put together. Our readers will realise our ideas of its importance, when they reflect, that the St. Lawrence and its waters alone, from the natural channel of export and import of a country, of sufficient extent and fertility to support a population of ten millions or more. Recently this majestic water bore, upon its bosom and upon our border, the exclusive power of Great Britain. All nations are liable to the storms of war, and particularly nations with each other whose territories are contiguous. Could we, then, in our right, reason, expect long to remain in peace with a nation holding a sway over our border, which experience has proved to be vexatious, and commanding an outlet to the sea, the possession of which was so highly important to our northern territory? Canada must some time or other have belonged to the United States, or some of our Northern states at least must have belonged to Canada. The longer delayed, the more difficult would have been its acquisition. Since then our enemy forced us to war, and compelled us to territorial reprisals for her oceanic outrages, and still persists in refusing a recognition of our violated rights, we trust our readers will generally agree with us, that the Canadas once ours, they shall be, as these states have been, forever divorced from British sovereignty. Their conquest was in vain attempted by the horrors of the revolution, when fighting in defence of their rights. Their descendants have now attempted it, and in the event of success, which we will not doubt, will have accomplished the designs which their fathers had the will but not the power to carry into execution.

As to the means we have of holding these possessions—in defiance of Great Britain, the advantages we possess are, in our view, peculiarly striking. Every enterprise on her part against us must at once be attended with no little hazard, great experience and utter uncertainty as to the issue. Hazard, in the great distance and stormy seas to be encountered is every outlet either from Great Britain or any of her possessions; excessive expense from the same circumstances, as well as from the total ignorance to what extent she must go to produce any effect; and utter uncertainty as to the issue, or rather an absolute certainty that every measure must be altogether inefficient and abortive, because it is impossible that any armament of sufficient magnitude to authorise the remotest hope of its efficacy, against Quebec in our hands, can be sent either without our government obtaining a knowledge of it in time to meet it with a greater. The measures of the enemy must be begun and finished, within the space of five months in each year at a remote distance; whilst we have twelve months in which to counteract them in our immediate vicinity, and with the greatest facility. In short, we shall have possession, which in war, as well as the law, throws the burden of demonstration and attack upon our adversary, and places us literally on the vantage ground.

From natural causes, perhaps no single position in the known world so effectually guards the only entrance from the sea to a country of equal extent, as does Quebec the whole country drained by the St. Lawrence. Whilst, from similar causes, there is probably no one point in any country at which the resources of all its parts may be so easily and speedily concentrated. And, when the distances to the various quarters whence they may be so collected are considered, there is nothing of the kind in any country to bear a comparison. We are informed, by a correspondent, whose means of information are abundant, and intelligence and veracity unquestionable, that some few improvements of trifling magnitude and no difficulty in French creole, and the entrance of Presqu'ile Bay are alone necessary to the transportation of almost any quantity (say a thousand tons) from the river Ohio to Pittsburgh to any point on the St. Lawrence, in twenty five days, at the cost of less per hundred weight.

At Pittsburgh supplies are abundant, various at the lowest rates: flour for instance, at three to four dollars per barrel, and generally other articles in proportion, and in almost exhaustless quantities. From the extensive and populous countries on both shores of Lake Ontario, we are informed a similar quantity may be transported, in ten days at a third of a dollar per cwt.—but the first cost, tho' moderate, something higher than at Pittsburgh. From the North River, where may be collected more than one third of the produce of the U. States, transportation to the St. Lawrence may be had for 50 cents per cwt, and the route performed in from five to ten days.

From each of these great sections of country, troops may be moved with equal ease and celerity, and from Pittsburgh, much more speedily, than heavy stores can be transported, these requiring, by a river navigation, from 15 to 20 days, where troops would march by land only 136 miles. It must be evident, then, that 100,000 troops, if necessary, with such provident arrangements as are to be expected from our government, might on any emergency be collected on the St. Lawrence in a few weeks. By a state of preparation to resort to the use of means so abundant, the necessity for their use will be greatly diminished. The expense of holding Quebec, and this is to hold the Canadas, against foreign invasion, may be thus reduced to great system and a moderate scale.

We have already shewn that post to be within our grasp. Various chances and vast advantages unite in our favor, and against the enemy there is every encouragement to the utmost exertion; and on our own exertions and united effort alone depends the time (beyond the tenth June next) when it shall be ours.

ALLEGANY ELECTION.

At the election in Allegany county, Md., has excited much public attention not only in the State in which it took place, but in the neighboring States, as a bold-handed attempt to defeat the fair suffrages of the people, we are pleased at the opportunity afforded us by a friendly correspondent, to place the facts relating to it before the people. They will be found in the following letter:

TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. Gates & Seaton.

Having read in several newspapers an incorrect statement respecting the decision of the return judges of the election for Allegany county, I therefore take this opportunity of correcting it, stating the circumstances attending their decision.

On the day appointed by law to make a return of the poll books, in the aforesaid county, the 6 return judges of said county (who were appointed by the levy court) assembled at the Court House with their several poll books, and proceeded to examine the votes which stood on the title of the certificates in the book of polls. It appeared that Upton Bruce, Benjamin Treadaway, William Hickey, and Col. Thomas Greenwell, had a majority in their favor. Some of the federal candidates (then present) objected to the poll books of District No. 4. The circumstances concerning that district are these: Messrs. John Arnold, Wm. McNear and Mr. Majors were judges of the election District No. 4 (commonly called Holtzman's District). Mr. Arnold who is a Justice of the Peace of this county proceeded (himself) to qualify Mr. McNear and Mr. Majors, as the law directs. No error appears to have happened on their part during the election. Mr. Arnold then proceeded as judge of the election (under his commission) and according to law to qualify the two clerks. No error appears to have been made by these—The two judges and the two clerks acted correctly too. That these gentlemen were legally qualified was never questioned by any (either federal or republican.)

Mr. Arnold, who was next to be qualified, was advised by a gentleman of Cumberland to get Mr. Majors the 3d named judge to qualify him. Mr. Arnold was accordingly qualified (by Mr. Majors) as the law directs (that is according to the form prescribed by law). Now here lies the dispute—the law expressly asserts that a clerk (if no magistrate be present) shall administer the oath to the judges, whereas a judge (and not a clerk) administered it to a judge; in consequence of this the poll book from District No. 4 was rejected by the federal judges; the rejection of this district gave the three federal candidates (who had a minority) a majority (on the remaining poll books) over the republican. Four of the return judges would not permit Mr. Arnold as return judge of his district, as they intimated he was not qualified to act as a judge for the election; they also intimated he might have corrupted the polls as he was not legally qualified by a clerk, notwithstanding Mr. Arnold considered himself as acting under oath, an oath too according to the form prescribed by law, only it was administered by a judge instead of a clerk. As Mr. Arnold was not permitted to take his seat as the return judge of his district, he went home; the remaining five judges adjourned until 9 o'clock the next morning—the five then met, and adjourned until 3 o'clock in the evening. In the mean time Mr. McNear the second judge was sent for; he arrived at the Court House just before night, when they took their seats and after much conversation 4 of them agreed to make out a certificate, leaving out the total amount of votes in District No. 4, and subjoined a note to their certificate, observing the votes given in Holtzman's District (No. 4) were illegally taken.

The other two judges (as soon as they could) made out a certificate also, including the votes given in the whole country (which votes are truly the voice of the people in this city.) There is a political change of considerable importance here; and, whether another election takes place, it will not be, but 4 Republicans elected. Pardon my tedious letter, while I scribble myself your sincere well-wisher,

GEORGE W. GLAZE.

Allegany, Nov. 1813.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

GROSS FALSEHOOD REFUTED.

Having been informed, from more than one quarter, that a statement has been in circulation, that every barrel of flour furnished to the North Western Army during the year has cost the United States *from 10 to 20 dollars*, we have thought it a duty to enquire into the fact. With this view we have applied to the officer in command of the Department of purchases and supplies of the North Western Army, who is fortunately in this City to whom we have received the following satisfactory official information. Sir—On the declaration of war we learnt that Mr. Platt has been distinguished as a plie agent for his talents, zeal, integrity and unweary application in the public service. His statement is fully corroborated by another respectable and well informed gentleman, whose statement not having been reduced to writing, we do not think necessary to avail ourselves of it. Mr. Platt's letter completely puts down the slander.

TO THE EDITORS.

Washington City, Nov. 6, 1813.

GENTLEMEN.

In answer to your inquiries relative to the cost of flour for the Western Army, I am able to give you the most correct information.

I was appointed Deputy Commissary of purchases in the service of the United States in Sept. 1812—since that time have been constantly employed at head of the purchasing department for the army under Gen. Harrison, until after a defeat of the whole English and Indian forces under Gen. Proctor in Upper Canada. The cost of flour for the North Western Army has varied at different seasons and at different posts. The average prices has been as follows, viz.—At Cincinnati on the Ohio, 6 dollars per barrel—at Piqua, 3 dollars—at St. Marys, 10 dollars 50 cents—at Amanda, 11 dollars—at Fort Defiance and Fort Wayne, 314—and at Fort Meigs on the Miami, the most remote post, the highest price at which flour has been supplied, including all incidentals &c., has not exceeded 15 dollars per barrel.

I take the liberty to state for your further information, that at the last mentioned post, the average cost to the U. States of beef and pork, has been 3 dollars per hundred—the other posts mentioned, the meat part of the ration has cost from 3 dollars 50 cents to 4 dollars 50 cents per hundred.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, Sirs, your ob't servant,

JOHN M. PLATT,

Deputy Commissary of purchases in the service of the U. States, attached to the North Western Army.

Messrs. Gates and Seaton.

New London, Nov. 6.

Yesterday morning a boat from one of the enemy's ships, stationed on this harbor, chased a number of small coasting vessels, one of which in Niantic river, as far as the bridge, and while in the act of boarding, a few of the inhabitants in the neighborhood, armed, went to the shore and fired upon them, killed one or two, waded their hats, and with a loud voice called the militia to come on, at which the enemy immediately went off. A company of militia was stationed at the bridge last night, but the enemy did not again make their appearance.

A number of the citizens of New London, on hearing the affair, went to assist the above vessel, but were too late to render any service.

The King's Colors, the ship of war which lately went up to the head of the Sound, has gone to the eastward, supposed for Niantic, with two prizes taken in her excursions. [Culverton.]

AFFAIR AT NEW LONDON.

A serious commotion took place in that city last week. The republicans illuminated their houses one evening, in honor of the success of our men in Upper Canada, and no disturbance was excited. The next evening a number of the citizens went through the streets, carrying the American flag with "Liberty and Independence" painted on it, and singing patriotic songs. Between 7 and 8 o'clock the mayor, in a friendly way, requested them to quit their proceedings and go home, and they were accordingly returning to their dwellings, sensible and in good humor; when a deputy sheriff, who had been diverted to see that they dispersed, and consult those who did not share their views, and seized their flag and trampled it under his feet, amidst the shouting and probable beating of the people, and took it into his house. They then demanded the colour from him, he ordered them home, and they insisted upon having the flag, and said they would go home when they got it (and well believe it was added not before). The deputy sheriff then read the riot act, only of the people to disperse, and proceeded to take up and out in good number of the astonished citizens, some of them indignant spectators, it is said, as well as those first concerned in the parade or celebration. There are 11 or 12 persons imprisoned. It was hoped their discharge in a day or two, would pacify the citizens, and the business die away; but it seems they were continued in gaol, and the feelings excited on the occasion are truly serious and alarming.

Our information is from various persons, some of whom were witnesses of part of the affair, and it may be incorrect in some particulars. A number of hearsay circumstances are omitted. We have mentioned it only from the importance the affair may possibly assume; and we shall obtain from the spot, such an account of the whole transaction as its continued interest may demand, and which may be depended upon as authentic. Notices of deficiency have doubtless increased the alarm of the citizens on the subject. [Lida.]

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, 1813.

GOOD NEWS FOR FARMERS.

Wine sold in Baltimore during the last week, for one dollar and 50 cents per barrel, contrary to federal prediction; and by our last post, accounts were received, it was still on the rise.—Wheat has been a good price all the fall—with such a price for an article, of which abundant crops were made, will the turner longer hesitate in making payment for the STAR? Reader, resolve in your mind, and see how your account stands!—and for the sake of your own repose, no longer delay "doing as you would be done by."

The reader is this morning put in possession of what has come to hand of the war in Canada, though the accounts may not in all respects come up to the wishes of the sanguine expectant, yet there is nothing to discourage us to the ultimate issue.

THE GEN. HAMPTON'S ARMY.

Burlington, Nov. 3.

The northern army has returned to the fort corners, Chattooga. They have had a skirmish with the enemy at the river St. Lawrence—many reports are in circulation respecting this engagement, but the particulars are not known.

The account given in our last, respecting Gen. Wilkinson's being at Caledonburg, although it was received from a source which warranted our statement, may prove to be incorrect. The general opinion is, that Wilkinson has gone against Kingston, and that the late movement of General Hampton was to attract the attention of the enemy in this quarter, to enable Gen. W. to accomplish the object of his expedition.

By the steam boat of Wednesday evening from Pittsburgh, we learn that on Wednesday morning the British fleet made their appearance on our waters on the lake. They have had a skirmish with the enemy at the river St. Lawrence—many reports are in circulation respecting this engagement, but the particulars are not known.

Since the above was in type, we have had information from our fleet, as late as last evening, all was safe—the six scows which have been dismantled and their guns taken on shore are again mounted and have joined the fleet which gives us the superiority in number of guns.

Washington, November 12.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Lewis to the Secretary of the Navy.

New York, Nov. 7, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you of the capture of the American schooner Sparrow, at Baltimore, from New Orleans, bound to Cuba, laden with sugar and lead. On the 31, the enemy's ship Phantagone chased the said vessel on shore near Long Branch, six miles distant from where the Flotilla was stationed, and took possession of her with about 100 men. A detachment from the Flotilla marched against them, attacked them, drove them from the board of the vessel, and took possession under the nose of the enemy's ship and barges. In the affray we lost one man; the enemy's loss must have been considerable, as many were seen to fall. The whole cargo together with sails, rigging, &c. have been saved, vessel rifled.

I have the honor, &c.

J. LEWIS.

The Hon. WILLIAM JONES, Secretary of the Navy.

FROM BELOW.

From the week's journal of the operations of the enemy's squadron in the Potowmack, which came to our hands yesterday, it appears that his majesty's naval officers have recommended the punishment of masters of stealing negroes, to make them greater slaves than they were before, and burning horns, hoves and wood boats.

They might as well be employed in taking up to eat on eating shrimps, for any service they do for their sovereign. Though the community in general, however, suffers but little, from these costly depredations several individuals have experienced severe losses by the capture of their vessels, for not preventing which we are sorry to say that blame attaches some where.

For what purpose was an agent of the government stationed below, if he was not authorised and empowered to dispatch boats, on the return of the enemy, and warn the master mariner of their danger.

Boston, Nov. 8.

The following, from an officer in Gen. Wilkinson's army, strengthens the suspicion of our Halloway correspondent, that the plan of the campaign was a simultaneous attack at two different points.

Grenadier Island, Oct. 22.

We moved to this place from Sackett's Bay, on the 25th of the present month (November) at the same hour as the subscriber now is, in our boat, which is the subscriber now in, in our boat, in nine months credit. Some valuable stock, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Farming utensils—Saws, &c. a quantity of Corn. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOYFUL NEWS.

The John Bull of Easton have decreed that we shall manufacture our own Cotton. This is joyful news to our manufacturers. It will produce to them a glorious harvest of profit, and make the men shuttle by faster still. The U. States have shipped to England weekly about 30,000,000 pounds of Cotton, of our own produce, which at 12 cents per pound amounts to \$3,600,000. This sum the value of Cotton at the seashore, and there the profits end. We shall now manufacture this cotton at home, and it will produce the following result:

Thirty millions pounds of Cotton, will make ninety millions yards of cloth, at one shilling per yard,

15,000,000

Deduct cost of Cotton, 3,600,000

11,400,000

15,000,000

The enormous sum of 11,400,000 dollars, remaining to pay spinners and weavers, and accumulate the capital of the manufacturer. When shall we open our eyes, quit our folly, and pursue our interests? Suppose our New-England ship owners were to get three cents per pound for carrying this 30,000,000 lbs. cotton to England, this would be called a good freight in the heat of summer. The gross sum of freight would be 1,200,000 dollars. Is it not better, in peace or war, for New-England to have 11,400,000 dollars for manufacturing it in America than 1,200,000 for carrying it to England to be manufactured? Is it possible we can be so stupid as not to see our own interest staring us in the face?

Yet we shall hear the federal discontents east in the teeth of our government, as another great interest, to be obliged to manufacture our own cotton—a most horrible misfortune!

[Marked.]

THE ADIEU.

To the Author's husband, on his joining the Army,
as a Volunteer.

Go friend of my bosom, the trumpet shall ring,
The summons'd the soldier to arms;
With patriot valor each bosom beats high,
And freedom her votaries warn.

Shall I, while my country is bleeding, decline
On the bosom of indolence ease?
No, no; in her cause, even that I resign.
Through though but thy presence can please.

Go, dearest that fits to thy Caroline's heart,
The din of battle's begun;
Go, share in each danger a valiant part,
And fight till the victory's won.

The angel of safety before thee shall fly,
And shelter and save with her wings;
And mercy shall guard thee when danger is high,
And thyiform bosom shall bring.

And think not, dear youth, for thy absence 'tis
mourn.

Oh weep when I bid the adieu;
Twine the briar to clasp thy return,
And live, dear soldier, for you.

The country has call'd thee, the mandate obey,
Oh, snatch not another adieu;
The time'll suppress a gallant soldier away!
I live for my country and you.

TO AGNES.

Reply to some lines, beginning, "A dear, O time
the lasting cause."

Time will not check his anger flight,
Though gentle & grave, still,
For 'tis the Sage's dire delict,
To make young ladies old.

Then listen, Agnes, friendships, Seize not his forehead grow,
And pluck from his soaring wings,
A feather every day.

Adorn'd with these, duh his race,
And bid him pinch your face,
For e'er bower of old age,
Is but a line of grace.

Mark not—she is Virtue's prime,
Most lovely she appears,
Clad in the spoils of vanquish'd time,
Down in the vale of years.

Beyond that vale, in boundless bloom,
The eternal mountains rise;

Virtue descends not to the tomb,
Her rest is in the skies.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To incorporate a company for making a certain turnpike road in the county of Alexandria.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William Robinson, Charles Lee, Charles Alexander, Thomas Swan, Robert Conway, and Philip Richard Fenwick, be and they are hereby appointed a board of commissioners, a majority of whom to constitute a quorum, with full power to receive and enter in such book or books as they may deem proper, by them, or their agents, subscriptions for raising a capital stock of eight thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, for the purpose of opening, graveling and improving a road in the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, from the intersection of West street and Pendleton street, in the town of Alexandria, to the boundary line of the District of Columbia, in the most direct and practicable route towards Leesburgh, conforming as nearly as shall be found advantageous and convenient to the present main road, leading from the said intersection towards Leesburgh, and through the county of Alexandria aforesaid: *Provided*, That no subscription shall be received unless the sum of five dollars be first paid into the hands of such agent or other person as the said commissioners may authorize to receive it. The times, places and manner of receiving and entering subscriptions, shall be prescribed by the said commissioners, and advertised in such gazettes as they may deem expedient; and whenever one hundred shares or more shall be submitted, the commissioners, or a majority of them, shall give notice in some newspaper printed in the said District of Columbia, and place to be by them appointed, for the subscribers to proceed to organize the corporation, by an election of officers; and all persons who may then be or thereafter may become the proprietors of shares in the said capital stock, either as subscribers for the same or as the legal representatives, successors or assigns of such subscribers, shall become one body politic and corporate, in fact and in law, by the name and style of the Alexandria and Leesburgh Turnpike Company, and by the same name shall have perpetual succession and all the priviledges belonging to a corporation; and shall be capable of taking and holding their said capital stock and the profits thereof, and of enlarging the same by new subscriptions if found necessary to fulfill the intent of this act; and of purchasing, taking and holding to them and their successors and assigns, in fee simple or for any lesser estate, all such lands, tenements and hereditaments, and estate real and personal, as shall be necessary and useful in the prosecution of their works; and of suing and being sued, holding a common assent, and of doing all and every other matter and thing concerning the subject aforesaid, which a corporation or body politic may do.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company shall meet on the third Monday in March, in every year, at such place as shall be fixed by their by-laws, for the purpose of choosing such officers as aforesaid for the ensuing year, in manner aforesaid, and at such other times as they shall be summoned by the president and directors aforesaid.

which annual or special meetings they shall have full power and authority to do and perform any act by law allowed and pertaining to the affairs of said company; and the president and directors for the time being shall hold their offices until others shall be appointed in their places; and the said corporation shall not be deemed to be dissolved by reason of any defect of officers, but if it should happen that there should be no president or directors competent to call a meeting of the stockholders, the same may be called by any stockholder for the purpose of electing such officers; giving thirty days notice of the time and place of such meeting, by advertisements in a newspaper printed in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors shall procure printed certificates for all the shares of said stock, and shall deliver one such certificate, signed by the president, to each person, for every share by him or her subscribed and held, which certificate shall be transferable at his or her pleasure; in person or attorney to the presence of the president, clerk or treasurer of said company, who shall witness the same; subject however to all payment due or to grow due thereupon; and the assignee holding any such certificate, having caused the assignment to be entered in a book of the company to be kept for that purpose, shall be a member of said company; and for every certificate by him held shall be entitled to one share in the capital stock and estate of said company. And if any stockholder, after thirty days' public notice in a newspaper printed in the District of Columbia, of the time and place appointed for the payment of any portion or dividends of the sum subscribed in said stock, shall neglect to pay the same for the space of thirty days after the time so appointed, the same or shares, on which such deficiency has taken place, may be sold at public auction, and transferred by them to any person or persons, willing to purchase for such price as can be obtained; or in case any proprietor shall fail to pay any instalment which shall be duly assessed, such instalment, or any part thereof, that shall remain deficient or unpaid may be recovered of the person or persons so failing pay, by warrant, from a justice of the peace, if the amount shall not exceed twenty dollars; and if the sum so due, shall exceed twenty dollars, the same may be recovered by motion in the name of said company, on ten days notice, or by action at law in the usual course of judicial proceedings, in any court of Record in the District of Columbia; and in all instances where the person so failing to pay his instalment cannot be found in the said district, then recovery shall be had against him by such mode of judicial proceeding, as is authorized by the laws of the country where such defaulter shall be found; and in all such warrants, motions, or actions, the certificate of the clerk or recording officer of the said company, shall be conclusive evidence of the defaulter being a member of the company, and when such evidence of the amount due on the same or shares, held by such defaulter.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said president and directors shall meet at such times and places as they shall agree upon for managing their business; at which meetings any three members shall form a quorum, who, in the absence of the president, may choose a chairman, and shall keep minutes of their transactions, fully entered in a book; and a quorum being met, they shall have full power and authority to appoint a treasurer, and other officers necessary and convenient, and agree with and appoint all such managers, trustees, auditors or other agents as they shall judge necessary, to carry on the intended works and to fix their salaries, wages, or compensation, to direct and order the time, manner, and prepossessions, when and in which the stockholders shall pay monies due on their respective shares; to draw orders on the treasurer for all monies due to the said company; and, generally to do and transact all such other matters, and things, as by the by-laws, rules and regulations of said company, shall be required or permitted.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That upon application of the said president and directors of the said company, to the circuit court of the District of Columbia, or the judges thereof, or all court, the said court, or the judges, or any two of the judges thereof, or all court, shall appoint two commissioners, not interested in the said company, to examine all the documents of the said company, and to ascertain the sum of the said capital stock, either as subscribers for the same or as the legal representatives, successors or assigns of such subscribers, shall become one body politic and corporate, in fact and in law, by the name and style of the Alexandria and Leesburgh Turnpike Company, and by the same name shall have perpetual succession and all the priviledges belonging to a corporation; and shall be capable of taking and holding their said capital stock and the profits thereof, and of enlarging the same by new subscriptions if found necessary to fulfill the intent of this act; and of purchasing, taking and holding to them and their successors and assigns, in fee simple or for any lesser estate, all such lands, tenements and hereditaments, and estate real and personal, as shall be necessary and useful in the prosecution of their works; and of suing and being sued, holding a common assent, and of doing all and every other matter and thing concerning the subject aforesaid, which a corporation or body politic may do.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company shall meet on the third Monday in March, in every year, at such place as shall be fixed by their by-laws, for the purpose of choosing such officers as aforesaid for the ensuing year, in manner aforesaid, and at such other times as they shall be summoned by the president and directors aforesaid.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the carriage last mentioned with four horses, large, with two wheels, the same breadth of six inches at the top and sixteen inches, shall be drawn along the said road with men, each having six hundred or weight of goods, and if any cart, wagon or carriage, or burden, however, shall be drawn along the said road with a greater weight than is hereby allowed, the owner or owners of such carriage, if the excess of burden in three hundred weight or upwards, shall forfeit and pay four times the ordinary tolls, for the use of the company: *Provided always*, That it shall not be lawful for the said company by their laws so alter any of the regulations herein contained, respecting the burdens or carriages to be drawn over the said road, and to substitute other regulations, if upon experiment such alterations shall be found conducive to the public good: *Provided nevertheless*, That such regulations shall not vary the burdens of carriages above described.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors of the said company shall keep or cause to be kept, this and just account of all moneys to be received by them from the said commissioners for their services, and for stockholders or subscribers to the said company, on account of their services or wages, and shall make a true description of where, and at what time, and in what place, the same shall be expended in the prosecution of their said work, and shall cause it to be accounted every year, and every such account, or to be drawn by post office, or to be drawn by miles in whole or part, two and one-half cents for every horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, whose wheels shall exceed seven inches, one and one-half cents for every horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, whose wheels shall be more than seven inches, and not exceed ten inches, and not exceeding twelve inches, one cent for every horse drawing the same; and that all such carriages as aforesaid to be drawn by horses, shall be drawn by post office, or to a general meeting of the stockholders, when the said road shall be estimated as equal to one, and until the same, charges and expenses of finding the same shall be fully incurred, paid and discharged out of the expense of the said work, and shall cause it to be accounted every year, and every such account, or to be drawn by post office, or to a general meeting of the stockholders, when the said road shall be completed, or to be drawn by post office, or to be drawn by miles in whole or part, two and one-half cents for every horse drawing the same, and until the same, charges and expenses of finding the same shall be fully incurred, paid and discharged out of the expense of the said work, and shall cause it to be accounted every year, and every such account, or to be drawn by post office, or to a general meeting of the stockholders, when the said road shall be completed, according to the provisions of this act, or their by-laws and rules, to increase the amount to be paid on the shares from time to time, to such extent as shall be necessary to accomplish the work; and to demand and receive the increased amount so to be required on such shares as the members, and under the like penalties as are herein before provided for the original payment, or as shall be provided by their by-laws.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the said president and directors shall also have power to keep post and true account of all moneys to be received by their several collectors of tolls at the turnpike on the said road, and shall make and cause a half-yearly account thereof, in some newspaper printed in the district of the Columbia, and at the time and place when and where the same will be paid, and cause to be paid the same immediately.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That when the said president and directors shall have power to keep post and true account of all moneys to be received by their several collectors of tolls at the turnpike on the said road, and shall make and cause a half-yearly account thereof, in some newspaper printed in the district of the Columbia, and at the time and place when and where the same will be paid, and cause to be paid the same immediately.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said corporation to keep the said road in good repair, and in neglect of their said duty, the said corporation shall at any time suffer the said road to be out of repair, so as to be unsafe or inconvenient for passengers, the said corporation shall be liable to be presented for such neglect, before any court of competent jurisdiction, and upon conviction thereof, to pay the United States a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars for the disrepair of the said road, and shall also be responsible for all damages which may be sustained by any person or persons in consequence of such want of repair, as to be recovered in an action of trespass on the case, in any court competent to try the same; *Provided always*, and it is further enacted, That whenever the act passed of all collected on said road, shall amount to the sum sufficient to defray the capital which shall be expended in the purchase of such and making such roads, and twelve percent interest per annum thereon, to be ascertained by the circuit court of the District of Columbia, in and for the District of Columbia, the same shall become a fixed sum, and tolls shall be no longer collected thereon; and the said corporation shall annually make return to the said circuit court of the amount of the tolls collected, and of their necessary expenses, so as to enable said circuit court to determine when said tolls shall cease.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons or persons riding in or driving any carriage, chariot, sled, or dray, riding or driving any horse, sheep, dogs, or any kind of cattle, whatever on said road, shall pass through any private gates, bars or fences, or over any private way, or pasture, or through any toll gates, under any pretense or exemption to which he, she or they may be entitled, or do any act or thing with intent to lessen or evade the tolls prescribed through the gate established under this act, such person or persons, for every such infraction, shall suffer to the said president and directors not less than five dollars, nor more than eight dollars, to be recovered in the manner hereinafter contained.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That no wagon or other carriage with four wheels, breadth of fifteen inches, shall be drawn along the said road with a greater weight than three tons weight; that no such carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be seven inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least ten inches.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be ten inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least twelve inches.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be twelve inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least thirteen inches.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be thirteen inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least fourteen inches.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be fourteen inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least fifteen inches.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be fifteen inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least sixteen inches.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be sixteen inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least seventeen inches.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be seventeen inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least eighteen inches.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be eighteen inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least nineteen inches.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be nineteen inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least twenty inches.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be twenty inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least twenty-one inches.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be twenty-one inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least twenty-two inches.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be twenty-two inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least twenty-three inches.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be twenty-three inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least twenty-four inches.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be twenty-four inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least twenty-five inches.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be twenty-five inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least twenty-six inches.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be twenty-six inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least twenty-seven inches.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be twenty-seven inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least twenty-eight inches.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be twenty-eight inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least twenty-nine inches.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be twenty-nine inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least thirty inches.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be thirty inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least thirty-one inches.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be thirty-one inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least thirty-two inches.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be thirty-two inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least thirty-three inches.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be thirty-three inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least thirty-four inches.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be thirty-four inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least thirty-five inches.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be thirty-five inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least thirty-six inches.

Sec. 39. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be thirty-six inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least thirty-seven inches.

Sec. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be thirty-seven inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least thirty-eight inches.

Sec. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be thirty-eight inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least thirty-nine inches.

Sec. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be thirty-nine inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least forty inches.

Sec. 43. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be forty inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least forty-one inches.

Sec. 44. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be forty-one inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least forty-two inches.

Sec. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be forty-two inches or more, or being six inches or more, shall not at least forty-three inches.

LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

By a gentleman who left Halifax on the 1st inst. we have been politely favored with papers to the 10th ult. They contain nothing of importance, but are principally filled with fearful forebodings of events that may result from the loss of their Eric fleet, the capture of their transports on Ontario, and the approach of the American arm. They also contain some political rants from the papers of *faction* in the United States.—The *Connecticut Mirror* is celebrated on this score.

By these papers we learn that the British naval force on the North American station, consists of 105 vessels of war, viz.—13 of 74 guns—2 of 64—2 of 50—1 of 44—2 of 40—16 of 38—8 of 26—6 of 32—2 of 28—2 of 24—5 of 20—2 of 18—3 of 16—5 of 14—3 of 10—and 4 of 4—amounting in the whole to 2,159 guns! What an enormous expense must this war be to the "Butcher of our Religion."

THE BASE ENEMY—again.

By correct information we had occasion to relate in our paper of the 21st ult. the sufferings of the unfortunate Americans, prisoners at Halifax, and the ruffian severity of the enemy toward them.—It is now in our power to say, that the narrative then given is declared by an officer, who has witnessed the same conduct, to be substantially correct—and we are favored by this gentleman with some painful auditions—horrid in the extreme—and which call loudly upon our government for retributive justice. The narration may be in the general acceptance of the term be considered as deriving from the principles of humanity—yet a resort of this kind in relation to the situation of our friends in the hands of the enemy, could be no wise detrimental, but on the contrary would teach an infidel for, that as the war was waged for the protection and freedom of our citizens, we have a spirit and sufficient firmness to resent those abuses.—Where one of our brethren is thus a victim, let *two* of the enemy suffer for the offence.—Let our government adopt a course of this nature, and we should soon find the principle of starvation—block-hole imprisonment no more heard of—oppression and the shackles of tyranny never more administered to the degradation of the sons of independence—let them know that we are jealous of our rights and are determined to support them.

In relating the disgusting particulars, it is well that the public should have an idea of the place where our Americans are confined. To give a full description is not in our power; but agreeably to information received, *Maltese Island* where **TWELVE HUNDRED** Americans are confined, is but little above the surface of the water, and from its low situation is generally very unhealthy—its circumference, about 1600 feet—on this monstrous spot is situated a building of 2 stories—150 feet in length and 40 feet broad—and of the upper room 32 feet is set apart for the sick—the remainder of this apartment now contains 180 American prisoners. In the lower room are 770 more crowded up to breathe the same breath & generate disease by this narrow confine—230 more are near this island on board a prison ship. In this situation, under the most rigorous treatment, our brave sons—our brave sons of our navy and many of the soldiers of our country are here doomed to breathe the last from a pestilence which carries of 3 or 4 a day—and to heighten the pugnacity of their reflections, they are told by the British Agent Miller, "to die and be damned"—"The King has 150 acres of land to bury them in."

Among the enormous instances of their sufferings, one in particular is worthy of record—A boy, an apprentice to an American merchant, being among the number of prisoners, the British officers endeavored to inveigle him away, and by promises to induce him to enter the navy—during this procedure, Lieut. Black, 3d of the Yorktown privateers, a friend to the boy, observed "He don't go" for which he was immediately seized & forced into the black-ship, or dungeon, where he remained ten days on three quarters allowance—

OUTRAGEOUS.

In their principles of managing, the British have lately adopted a new method which beggars all former precedent—We are told by the gentleman who furnished us with the above—that 15 Americans were impressed from the prison ship at Quebec and forced on board the naval vessels in that harbor—8 of whom were taken in the Julie and Growler, of Chancery's squadron, captured on Lake Ontario! The names of these unfortunate Americans are not recollect, except the two following—viz. William Kelly (shoemaker) of the 14th U. S. Infantry.—Residence, Cecil county, Maryland.—He emigrated to the colonies before the revolution, and served as a soldier in the Pennsylvania line during that war—This man is aged 52 years—and pressed on board the Melampus.—

A base occurrence took place in the course of this management which deserves particular notice, viz. that, when this man was asked his place of residence (whose answer was Maryland), the scoundrel who was appointed to this deplorable duty put down Ireland—& the poor fellow was immediately forced away—Also, John Toid, a native of Prince George county, of the 14th was pressed on board the Regulus.

The city of Halifax is said to abound

with American smugglers, who, having their agents in the States, find opportunities to introduce the effects of their traffic among us to great advantage.

For the information of the public, we are requested to say that Mr. Joseph Jett, of this town was left in Halifax on the 1st inst.—Also a Capt. Pendragrass of the States, whose business was not known, but if the tavern of Walls could divulge, much corruption would be unfolded.

During the month of Sept. in the course of one day 17,000 barrels of flour & provisions arrived at Halifax from the United States.

The following was contained in a letter which was destroyed by the British in Halifax on an attempt to get it to the U. States.

"Tell my friends it is no use to continue the war without an *Embrace vigorous and energetic*. Vessels arrive here daily from the U. States with provisions of every description, and it is well known here and in Canada where I have been, that our situation would have been otherwise in that country, if it were not for the supplies received here from the United States, and forwarded thence from here."

The following letter from an American officer, late a prisoner, direct from Halifax to this town, we have obtained by solicitation for the press—as full reliance may be placed in its correctness, and as the facts stated may be of public utility, we are anxious for its general circulation, and have no doubt it will obtain such, as the subject of fraud & neutrals is pretty generally understood, and here verified; and a very real American should use his utmost influence to check such a growing evil. Notwithstanding this, if government fails at the next meeting of Congress, in preventing a trade so impolitic and so injurious to the present state of our country, and of such vital importance to the enemy, the supporters of war are embarked in a vain struggle, whilst the base Tories with their British friends will continue to laugh at our privations.

DEAR SIR,

"With the warmest feelings of gratitude to Providence for my fortunate deliverance from the fangs of our common enemy, I can now inform you without having my thoughts, words or actions, scrutinized by a British agent, that I am once more safe in my native land; and can bid defiance to prison & *Metello Island* prison. My health is greatly injured from their confining me in the latter place, as an out of which beggars all description. I have however attempted something like it, and you will no doubt have the satisfaction of reading it. I shall at present waive all personal reflections, as to their treatment of my own person, and beg that you will join your endeavors to my own, in exposing the nefarious traffic at present carried on under the *Swedish flag*. I do not wish to implicate any body of men because they may differ with me on political principles—nor do I believe that what I am going to observe, will apply to the great body of federalists at large; but when I state, (and I can with confidence do it) that an open & direct communication is held with the enemy by persons calling themselves *federalists* & *Confederates*, I trust that all *American* cause will join with me in executing the unprincipled wretches, who lost to all feelings, are base enough to sell their country for party gain; who, lost to all national honor, can descend to the most humiliating conduct, to the most cringing servility of manners, and the most abject meanness, aided to their evasive opposition to government, & treasonable practices to obtain the slightest notice of the British government, in the person of their officers or agents. Yet this is done by persons who in the U. States, value themselves on being called *Washingtonians*."

You will no doubt startle at this information—and British hirelings, who in Porter-House's endeavor to disseminate their pernicious principles, in conjunction with apostate editors, & leading members of that precious, or rather *perfidious* society, termed *Washingtonians*, will raise the hue and cry of contradiction—Let them do it—I openly and boldly affirm, that what I state is substantially true; that there are at this moment, upwards of **TWO HUNDRED** men, who style themselves *American federalists*, in the City of Halifax in open & direct communication with G. Britain—that they afford the utmost aid to the enemy in supplying him with provisions, both in under the *Swedish flag*, in vessels navigated by Americans, and by driving cattle across the lines!—this is no fiction, in return for their courtesy, the British, (who love the *treason*, but detest the *traitor*) allow them to take any produce they may think proper, well knowing that they must rob the revenue of their own country to effect it. Sirs.—A variety of other articles, are bro't into the U. States by these scoundrels, in the form of *bedding* made up in mistress, (it would be well for our Custom House officers to notice this) and in this manner they are smuggled across.

In my next, I shall furnish you with more particulars, and in the mean time, beg you will give publicity to what portion of this you may think proper—& if the man, "who would sooner buy the moon, than call himself an American," will contradict it, I shall furnish evidence sufficient to establish the fact, and confront the party who palliate, or defend the few particulars which I have hastily related."

I remain, &c. &c.

THE BRITISH POLITICAL INQUIRIES, OR
CONTINENTAL WAR.

The intelligence from the continent,

though greatly disfigured, is though full of falsehoods, and misrepresentations; though, in some sort, calculated for the purpose of deceiving the people of this country, does certainly lead one to believe, that the difficulties of Napoleon are become very great, now that he is opposed by *Austria* and *Prussia*. Formerly, there was scarcely anything worthy of the name of a battle between him and the German and Russian armies; but now that these armies are under the command or direction of Frenchmen, they appear to have become troublesome to him, if not formidable.

It appears, therefore, to have been wise in the allied sovereigns to call the democratic Frenchmen into their assistance; and if they should finally succeed in protecting themselves against Napoleon, it will, I dare say, very little of the *loss* of their honor, compare with the gaining of *friends*. History will record, that after twenty years of war against the French, these old royal families of Europe canted in Frenchmen to their assistance; and if the events should be such that they saved themselves for a time, at least, by this device, it will be recorded, that their armies were beaten to a mummy, while they were commanded by themselves or by their own native generals; but that these same armies, put under the direction of Frenchmen, became triumphant, & at least became capable of resisting the armies of France. It will not be before, be very much to the honor of the old and high-bloated families, to have it recorded, that they were preserved at last by the skill and courage of a couple of old French generals, who had quarreled with their country—this fact will not obtain a very high eulogium on the high-bloated race; but go matter, they have been reduced to such a state, that mere safety, mere enjoyment of life, and a tolerably fair quantity of victuals and drink, are all that they can reasonably hope for; & if they now secure these, by the means of the war, in which they are engaged, history will have no much justice to forget, that they owe it to the skill and courage of revolutionary Frenchmen. If Napoleon should truly experience serious reverses; it is very likely that at last abandon his sword; I do not believe that she will; but if she should, just history will tell future generations that she never deserted him till he did; if by mere age to the old families of Europe. I remember a friend of mine, a true Jacobin, we are called, observing at the time Bonaparte was married to his present wife, that this was enough to make one seriously doubt of his success; through the waste of his revolutionary career. He observed, that it was an impulsive step; that he ought to have married the prettiest girl in all France if she was the prettiest. Pretty if possible; but by all means poor. He said this marriage into one of the old royal families put a yoke on a sleeking after high blood & betrayed a smutting effort of dissipation which induces a man to quit a companion in the street, when a low rakes his appearance; that it betrayed a surly; after pedigree, and corsets, and, in short, that it argued a total want of that mode of thinking, absolutely necessary to the man whose final purpose is to destroy the just provisions of birth. History will record, if Bonaparte should suffer defeat; if this great capital should, at last, be beaten by those who formerly fled before him; that before the wind, history will record that victory descended him, from the moment he married a *Princess*; & thereby most absurdly proclaimed to the world, that he had deserted, & set himself openly against the principles of Jacobinism—for my part, I am in full agreement with those who prevail in our late special prayers and thank giving, which attribute victories to the immediate instrumentality of Divine Providence. I shall have no hesitation in attributing my defeat which Napoleon may experience, to his having married a piece of the old *equinoctial France*.—I shall have no scruple in looking upon his defeat as a judgment upon him for his act of treason against the cause of democracy. Mind, reader, I do not believe he will be defeated, but if he be, I think it is perfectly fair to ascribe his defeat to this cause. The truth is, that since his matrimonial connexion with the House of Austria; since he became the bone of the bone, and flesh of the flesh, the most wealthy of all the royal families upon the face of the earth, those who before thought, that, at the bottom, he was still well disposed towards the liberties of mankind, have no longer entertained that opinion; have looked upon him as a mere member of the old families; and in their wishes with regard to the result of the war, in which he has been engaged, have turned merely upon the point of whether his success or his failure would be most likely to operate in favor of the people of Europe, generally; leaving all considerations with respect to himself, wholly out of the question. This is the way, in which I look at the matter now; my belief is, that he will finally beat his enemies. What my wishes are, I myself really do not know. I have, indeed, no wish upon the subject, because, I cannot tell what is at bottom the intention of Bonaparte. He has made the situation of the people of France very happy, compared with what it was under the old government; but, still the bringing of an Austrian Princess to dominate over that people whom he had assisted to rescue from the insulting domination of the family of Austria, does make one fear, that he had brought his mind to re-establish, and to perpetuate a despotism in France.

If we make up our minds to the belief of

this, we cannot hesitate for a moment to wish for his overthrow, and, particularly, as his fall might possibly give rise to a return, on the part of the French people, to the principles of the outset of the revolution. This is what the aristocrats never seem to think of. They are always dreaming of putting down Bonaparte as a jacobin; and yet they are always calling him a despot. They do not seem to consider, that there are certain governments, which are kept in countenance by the despotism of Bonaparte; and that, there must yet be in France a great number of persons who would rejoice at an opportunity of re-establishing, or of trying to re-establish the republican form of government. If this could be done, without any risk of introducing even a worse government than that of Bonaparte, there is no man, who wishes to see mankind happy and free, who would not wish for the downfall of this husband of the Austrian Princess, who no longer professes to fight for the liberties of mankind, but merely, for what he calls his rights, as a sovereign. There is one reflection, which in the progress of this war, always comes to comfort us, namely, that let who will fall, of the parties upon the continent, there is very little for any friend of freedom to regret. After all, though I see in the recent occurrences, something to make me believe, that the war will be greatly prolonged, I am firmly persuaded, that the result will be in favor of the empire of Napoleon; because I can see no reason for believing that the people of France are indisposed towards him; & experience has taught us, that the people of France are more than a match for all the nations upon the continent. The official accounts from Sir Charles Stewart, inform us that Moreau has both his legs shot off in the first action in which he was engaged. Sir Charles Stewart says that towards the middle of the day, general Moreau, in earnest conversation with the Emperor of Russia on the operations, had both his legs carried off by a cannon shot, the ball going through his horse. Sir Charles Stewart adds, that this was an *exact* loss, both to the good cause, and to the profession of arms! It has been before remarked that our diplomatic men are famous for the use of that figure of rhetoric, called *tautologis*, of which we have here a very beautiful specimen for I dare say man living to tell me what is meant by the term *tautologis* quoted. Yet, I dare say, Sir Charles Stewart has been taught the learned languages; as well as the person who drew up the Prince Regent's letter to Lord Wellington. As to the fate of Moreau, which Sir Charles Stewart states it is impossible to regret too much, the French papers say by it to the anger of Divine Providence against him; while we, doubtless, shall regard it as a trial, which the devil has been permitted to play off against the good cause. It, it would suffice to wish, as I observed upon a former occasion, that we had served out to us, in print, nothing to enable us to make a distinction between the victories which God gives to the righteous, and those, which, for the wits of purposes, though to us unknown, the devil is permitted to gain for the wicked. We have it laid down to us, in an unquestionable manner, that God is the giver of all victory, and we now and then put up our thanks in a particular victory. On the other hand we are regularly informed that the clergy and the people in France sing praises to the name God as the giver of the victories, which their emperor obtains; and, as we have very good authority for believing that the emperor does sometimes obtain victories, we are placed in the danger of believing that, during, for instance, the present campaign, God sometimes fights on the side of Bonaparte, and sometimes on the side of the allies, giving one a lift one day, and the other a lift another day. This is a sort of belief which ought not to be suffered to exist. It ought to be clearly explained to the people, that he is always on the side of righteousness; and that, when the righteous are beaten, it is through the influence of the devil, who, as I observed before, for purposes infinitely wise, but unknown to us, is permitted to have power in certain cases. This matter should be clearly explained to the people, who, for want of it, may be led to believe Bonaparte, when he says, that it was Divine Providence that caused the legs of Moreau to be shot off. Why the devil was permitted to prevail upon this occasion, I cannot pretend to say, any more than I can why he was permitted to triumphantly subdue Austria. Sir Charles Stewart says that this event caused more than ordinary sensibility and regret throughout the allied army, which clearly shews that Moreau was looked upon as of great value to the cause. It is therefore of great consequence, that the people should see clearly, that the event was the devil's work; and I again call upon those whose profession it is to instruct us in these matters, to see clearly how it is, that this event, as well as every other unusual event in the war, is ascribable to the influence that I have so often mentioned. I shall take my leave for the present of this subject with observing, that all the old tricks of the newspapers are playing off upon this occasion; and I beg the reader to watch them with attention.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.
Copy of a letter from Lt. Gen. George Prevost, Lieut. General and Commander of the British forces in Canada, to Major General Wilkinson, Commander of the forces of the United States on the Northern frontier.

Head Quarters, Montreal,
17th Oct. 1813.

SIR,
Having transmitted to his majesty's

government a copy of a letter addressed to me on 31st of May last, by Major General Dearborn, in which it is stated, that the American Commissary of prisoners in London, had made it known to his government, that twenty-three soldiers of the 1st, 6th and 12th regiments of U. S. infantry made prisoners, had been sent to England and held in close confinement as British subjects, and that Maj. General Dearborn had received instructions from his government to put into close confinement twenty-three British soldiers to be kept as hostages for the safe keeping and restoration in exchange of the soldiers of the U. S. who had been sent above stated to England, and that in obedience to those instructions General Dearborn had put twenty-three British soldiers in close confinement to be kept as hostages.

I have now the honor of communicating you that I have received the last instructions of his majesty's government, distinctly to instruct you, for the information of the government of the U. S. that I have received the command of the commerce of the Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to put in close confinement forty-six American officers and men, and one hundred and sixteen non-commissioned officers, to be held as hostages for the safe keeping of twenty-three British soldiers, who have been put in close confinement by order of the American government.

I have been directed at the same time to apprise you that if any of the said British soldiers shall suffer death by reason that any of the said soldiers of the U. S. now under confinement in England have been found guilty and that the known law not only of G. Britain, but of every independent state under similar circumstances, has been in consequence executed, that I have been further instructed to select out of the American officers and non-commissioned officers whom I shall have put into confinement as many as may double the number of the British soldiers who have been so summarily put to death, and to cause such officers and non-commissioned officers to suffer death immediately. I have been further instructed by his majesty's government to notify to you the information of the government of the U. S. that the commanders of his majesty's armies and fleets on the coast of America have received instructions to prosecute the war with unmitigated severity, against all cities, towns and villages belonging to the U. S. and against the inhabitants thereof, if, after this communication shall have been made to you, and a reasonable time given for its being transmitted to the American government, that government shall unhappily not be deterred from putting to death any of the soldiers who now are or who may hereafter be kept as hostages for the purpose stated in the letter from Major Gen. Dearborn.

I have the honor to be with great consideration and respect, your Excellency's obedient servant.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

Lt. Gen. and Commander of the Forces in Canada.

Maj. Gen. WILKINSON.

We are not a little pleased to learn, from an official source, that, as soon as these measures of the enemy were made known to our government, the President gave orders to have forty-six of the *principal Officers of the Enemy* in our possession put in close confinement. We presume these officers will be selected from those who were taken by Commodore Perry and General Harrison, and are now in Ohio and Kentucky. This just measure of retaliation is not so severe as it might be; but it will teach the British government that Republicans possess energy when the times require it.

Net. Intel.

FROM QUEBEC.

A Halifax paper of the 20th ult. received yesterday, furnishes the following strictures on the events of the present war, extracted from a Quebec paper; and some observations of its own in relation to our naval victories. The reader will judge of the spirit and temper in which they were written.

The victory gained by the Americans on Lake Erie has excited an enthusiastic joy throughout the United States. The two great political parties in that country are vying with each other for the honor of that victory, and all opposition to the war seems for a time to be forgotten, in the gratification of national pride which it has afforded.

The contest, if it ought ever to have been so called, between Great Britain and the United States, on the water, has indeed been gratifying to the Americans, and mortifying to British subjects beyond any thing that could have been figured by the utmost stretch of imagination. Vessels of an inferior class, very badly manned, have been, as it were, thrown into the way of the enemy's vessels, fresh from port, fully prepared, and manned with picked seamen! so as to afford them, at least, a semblance of superiority, over British officers and seamen, beyond what was ever obtained by the most powerful and brave of the numerous nations with whom they have contended.

How long this disgraceful state of things is to last, we cannot tell; but if it is not quickly remedied, we are sure that it will not only prove ruinous to these provinces, but dangerous to the existence of British greatness, which has arisen from the superiority of her naval officers and seamen over those of other nations; for though the Americans cannot for the present, with 8 frigates, destroy the two hundred ships of the line of G. Britain, the success will infuse fresh vigor into all her enemies, which ought always to be counted as consisting, or likely to consist, of every nation that navigates the ocean.

The good citizens of London may triumph in their victories in Spain and Portugal; but the conquerors of Vittoria and the Pyrenees will not long defend England, should she ever suffer the sceptre of the ocean to slip out of her hands. Then in the insulting language of one who hates her, "she must take the rank among nations to which her population and territorial resources entitle her;" the rank from which her trade and seamen have raised her—we must receive governors from Rome, and kings from Normandy.

HALIFAX, Oct. 30.

The extract we have given from the Quebec Gazette has great merit, though alloyed by a mixture of fruitfulness which perhaps, local circumstances may excuse.—So far from questioning the right of the good citizens of London" may have of triumphing for the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, we hold them as auspicious to our national character, honor, and possible salvation; the only thing to consider is the event of the sceptre of the ocean slipping from our hand, is the heroism of our army; posterity will do it justice, and its leaders, in the future pages of history, will not have a less distinguished place than the immortal Nelson. We cannot imagine what power is to wrest from us the "sceptre of the ocean"—a handful of American frigates have evaded our cruisers, but without taking from them their deserts, we may safely say they have been excessively favored by fortune—to such celebrity have they arrived, that the destruction of them would cause more rejoicing than the battle of the Nile or Trafalgar. We have been conquered on Lake Erie, and so we shall be on every other lake if we take as little care to protect them—their success is less owing to their prowess than to our neglect; still we have not doubt but the citizens of Canada, should a contest take place on shore, will have cause to join chorus with those of London, for battles won by our army.

The Montreal paper, of Oct. 16, says—"At Sackett's Harbor, the Americans have laid the keels of 2 vessels equal in length to the Pike; and we are a little further advanced in one that was begun some three months ago! The fate of Commodore Barclay cannot be sufficiently lamented; 60 or 70 additional sailors would have enabled that brave officer to have saved a country larger than the empire of Alexander the great."

The 36th regiment of infantry lately encamped near this city have marched.—Capt. Joseph Hook's company to garrison fort Washington on the Potomac; capt. Merrick and Dencales companies, of one hundred men each, to garrison forts Madison and Severn; the residue of the 36th regiment under the command of Col. Carberry to winter quarters at Frederick, town barracks.

A detachment of the 36th regiment of four hundred men, under the command of major Frailey, will strike their tents on Friday and embark for ports Nelson and Norfolk. The residue of the 36th regt. are to garrison fort McHenry.

Near 1000 men of those regiments have been encamped within a mile of the capitol, since the 1st September, and in that time *only four men* have died.

Nat. Int.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the National Advocate, dated Albany, November 14.

"We understand from a correct source that the Secretary of War has received a despatch from Gen. Hampton, dated Plattsburgh, Friday the 11th, in the morning, by which it appears, he had made a rapid march with his army to his old position at Champlain, and would move to effect the exterior object of the campaign by the middle road to La Cade Plains. He had 400 provision and baggage wagons to follow, and was confident of effecting a junction with Gen. Wilkinson before Montreal in 2 days or sooner.

Gen. Wilkinson passed Prescott Monday night with the loss of only 2 men killed and 5 wounded. On Tuesday he landed all the dragoons at Cornwall, in Canada, opposite Hamilton, & likewise a body of light troops, said to be about 1500 men, to proceed down on the north side of the river & protect his boats. No opposition was expected. The Canadian militia submitted or disappeared. The river was covered with boats for five miles, and the Canadians were under an apprehension he had 12,000 men at least. The dragoons proceeded down on our side as far as Hamilton, and were carried over by the boats and scows.

On Wednesday he passed St. Regis, (about 50 miles from Montreal) 15 miles in advance of Hamilton, all well. Gen. Hampton returned by concert with Gen. Wilkinson, to the middle route, *La Tortue Road*: The Chateaug road was entrenched by the British, and all powder destroyed, and the movement to the right was well calculated to draw Sir George Prevost nearer to the outlet of Lake Champlain, which would give Gen. Wilkinson an opportunity to attack him in rear or on his right flank, or if he should suddenly pass over to cover the island Montreal, Gen. W. would beat him alone; whilst Gen. Hampton would open a passage for the stores on Lake Champlain. The undertaking is glorious—may it be crowned with success.

TRAITORS CAUGHT.

An American schooner 700 barrels of flour, Fisher, prize-master, detained at the foot of Nantucket shoals, by the private armed schooner Water Witch, Milton, of Bristol, (R. I.) arrived at New Bedford on Saturday. We are informed that the privateer boarded her under English colors, ascertained her to be bound to Halifax, and got possession of her license—*in consequence ordered her in* [Nat. Ad.]

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

E A S T O N :

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1813.

Albion, Nov. 16.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE ARMY.—"Gen. Wilkinson passed the British Fort at Prescott, on the night of the 10th inst., and with out other loss than two privates killed and three wounded.

"He was at Hambleton on the 5th, where the cavalry, &c. was crossed. No molestation has been given by the Canadians. They retired from the water-side, scarcely any venturing to look at our passing armament. They do not, as the Chateaug, lay waste the country in our front."

"This (Gen. Hampton's) division of the army, is again in march for the St. Lawrence. A few days will settle the question whether we pass our Christmas before Quebec or not.

"The plan of campaign (now it is fully developed) is the subject of universal pride in the army. It is deep, exact and comprehensive—Without some act of God, we shall execute it.

Mr. Wigton arrived in town on Sunday, in 36 hours from the Northern Army, a distance of 12 miles. We learn from him, in addition to what is contained in the above extract, that General Hampton's division of the army had marched to Chateaug, where they were joined by all the effective men from Burlington, Pittsburg, &c. and have, as this, entered Canada, from Champlain, with intention to penetrate by the woods of Lachaud, to open a road through which, every necessary means were provided. This route was probably selected for two reasons: 1st, because the enemy were less prepared to oppose him at that point; and, 2d, on account of the country on the Chateaug having been laid waste by the enemy, and every kind of forage destroyed.—The men we give him spirits, & elated with the prospect of closing the campaign with brilliant achievements.

The cause of the army passing Prescott with so little loss, is stated to have been the following expedient adopted by the General: the old and damaged boats were collected, and in the early part of the night sent down the river, with a bare sufficiency of men to conduct them; the enemy, mistaking them for the army, commenced a tremendous cannonade, and continued it till towards morning, when their fire ceased, and the troops passed down in safety.

The advanced brigade (Brown's) while lying at French Creek, were twice attacked by a division of the enemy, who were as then driven off with loss. We had ten killed and wounded.

With respect to the action on the 2d, on the Chateaug, about which so many exaggerated statements have been published, we can assure our readers, from good authority, that the enemy were driven in every attack, that our army lost neither man nor canon, that but one officer (Major Bates) was wounded, and none killed. Gen. Hampton informed Mr. Wigton, that his loss, in killed, wounded and missing, was but 23. The British account admits loss on their part of 21, but makes no estimate of the loss on our side. But what is sufficient to destroy all confidence in the enemy's story, is, that it represents three hundred Canadian militia successfully contending all day against the American army of eight thousand! And what is equally ridiculous, this handful of militia were commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major General, and the Governor of a Province!" [Albion, 1813.]

AUTHENTIC FROM GENERAL HAMPTON'S ARMY.

An officer direct from the army of General Hampton, which left on the 11th, and who was in the late engagement, has favored us with the following facts, the correctness of which may be implicitly relied on. A detachment under the command of Brig. Gen. Izard, consisting of about 250 men, in advance of Gen. Hampton's army, attacked the advance of the enemy's forces, consisting of British and Indians, who were covered by a thick wood, where they had constructed an abatis. A smart fire was kept up on both sides for some time, when that of the British was silenced by our troops, who made a charge, and the enemy fled in all directions, leaving the abatis in possession of the Americans. Deserters who have come in, say that the force of the British engaged was considerably superior to that of the Americans. After the dispersion of the enemy, some of their skulking Indians, behind trees, annoyed our troops, but were eventually driven from their cover. Our loss, killed, was believed to be in all fifteen—and from 20 to 25 wounded. The Canadians who have come in represent that the enemy as much greater.

The British in Canada have made war *la Rue*, burning and destroying every thing in their way, not only provisions and forage, but houses, by which the inhabitants are reduced to the greatest distress. Not a single house has been burned by our troops, and not an article taken from the inhabitants for which they were not fully paid.

"To add to the calamities inflicted on the Canadians by their own army, the Indians have, in several instances, murdered the women and children found in houses where our troops had procured provisions, and had thrown the mangled bodies, still alive, into the flames! This inhumanity is derived from the Canadians who have come in and joined our army.

Gen. Hampton has been completely successful in accomplishing the object of his expedition, which was to hold the enemy in check, and prevent him from annoying Gen. Wilkinson on his descent down the St. Lawrence. His intention could not have been to march to Montreal, until he should be joined by Gen. Wilkinson, as he had no boats for the transportation of his men over the St. Lawrence. The probability is, that before this time, the different corps d'armes have effected a junction, and that Montreal is ours.

The report that Gen. Hampton lost his baggage, &c. is entirely without foundation, as he has not left behind him a knapsack, or lost so much as spoke of a waggon wheel.

N. Y. Colonist.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

We copy the following letter from the New York Mercantile Advertiser of Monday last.—The imposing and explicit manner in which it speaks of negotiations for peace between America and England at St. Petersburg, and the authority it names in support of the opinion that such negotiations will take place, and that Lord Walpole and Mr. Morier were expected by our envoys, give us very strong ground to believe that an adjustment may yet take place with the enemy, notwithstanding he has manifested an obvious reluctance to the acceptance of the Russian mediation. [Nat. Ad.]

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Liverpool to a correspondent in New York, dated Sept. 28.

"Since our respects of the 24th inst. the most intelligent merchants of this place have changed their opinions in relation to peace; and strange as it may appear, after what we have written you, our opinion is now that peace will result from the mediation of Russia. Our friend Wainwright, who is now at St. Petersburg, writes that

Gallatin and Bayard are in expectation of the arrival of Messrs. Walpole and Morier, to negotiate with them; from which there cannot be a doubt but that the American ministers had been notified of the appointment of Messrs. Walpole and Morier. This information has put an end to the opinion, which for a long time prevailed, that the British government had rejected the Russian mediation; and peace is so manifestly for the interest of both countries, that we think, if a negotiation commences, the war will be forthwith ended."

FROM THE NORTHERN ARMY.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Democratic Press—dated

"SACKETT'S HARBOR, Nov. 5, 1813.

"I have procured for you, and enclosed you a copy of a letter from Gen. Brown to the Colonel commanding at this post. Gen. Wilkinson left Grenadier's Island on the 3d, with the last division of the army, accompanied with Commodore Chauncey and his fleet. The weather since the 3d has been much more favorable than we have had for the last five weeks. It is understood here, that the British have been concentrating at Prescott, with a view to make all the resistance impossible. Eight Canadians deserted to this place two days ago. The militia, since the capture of Doctor's arm, are very unwilling to do duty. Those who refuse, even though born within the United States, are treated with great cruelty. They deny our right to employ British subjects in our army or navy, even with their own approbation, yet they force American citizens to fight for their country, both by sea and land, whether they will or not."

(COPY.)

Head-Quarter, French Creek, Nov. 24, 1813.

SIR—We were attacked last evening by the enemy. He shewed two bugs and two shoners, with some gun and other boats. He was repulsed. This morning the attack was renewed with the same success. The enemy did not succeed in landing any where in the neighborhood of our position that I have learned. We have lost ten men killed and wounded. The enemy must have suffered very considerably, as we saw many bullets take effect. He is now making the best of his way into Kingston channel. Our boats have sustained no injury whatever.

By order of Gen. Brown.

L. AUSTIN, Aid-de-Camp.
Col. Richard Denials,
Commanding, Sackett's Harbor.

Washington, Nov. 15.

A British General Order has just recd. dated "Head Quarters at Montreal, Oct. 27," announcing that his excellency the governor general of Canada had received, through the right honorable count Bathurst, the command of his royal highness the prince regent to cause to be *circumlocution*, for the benefit of AMERICAN OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, "to be retained as hostages for the safe keeping of twenty three British soldiers closely imprisoned by the American government"—that is, the men retained by us as hostages for the safety of 27 American citizens taken at Queenstown and sent to England, on the pretense whether true or false equally unjustifiable, that they were natives of Great Britain. Here is an occasion for trying the temerity of this nation. Our present opinion depends on it, that every British officer, soldier and sailor which now is or ever may be in the United States, is to be justly received the like treatment which is denounced against almost every American officer now prisoner of war. The feeling of the nation would bear the government out in so decisive a measure—though we do not expect, and perhaps it would not be right, that the government should adopt it.—[Nat. Ad.]

FROM BELOW.

A gentleman stationed at Point Lookout, Maryland, writes, under date of November 15th, that "the enemy's vessels left this vicinity on the evenings of Thursday & Friday last, since which the wind has been blowing a gale from the southward, so that if they are disposed to return it is not in their power."—Messrs. Kirk and Hall, who have been kept prisoners by the enemy, have to the inexpressible joy of their friends returned. The enemy has taken away several vessels which they captured, and 170 negroes. A citizen of Maryland, near the Point, has been lately arrested, charged with having plotted the enemy in their recent incursions up the river for plunder, and is confined for trial.

[Utica Gazette, Nov. 9.]

A letter has been received in town from a gentleman stationed at Point Lookout, when the army were preparing for a movement.

Major General Lewis, Brigadier General Biddle, Covington, Brown and Swartwout, Col. Pleasants of the 10th, Preston of the 12th, Russell of the 13th, Ripley of the 21st, Bradley of the 13th, and Bradly, of the 22d, Brevet Col. Miller of the 6th, Lt. Col. Cutting of the 25th, Aspinwall, of the 9th, Dix, of the 14th, and Upton of the 11th, and Major Hawke of the 18th are in command under Gen. Wilkinson, besides the commandants of the Artillery, Cavalry and Riflemen. There is a most perfect cordiality and good understanding among the officers, who, together with the men, are generally in good health and universally in good spirits and full of hope.—[Cron. Ad.]

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS.

"Quebec, Oct. 26.

Arrived, H. M. ship Nemesis, the hon. James Ashley Maine, commander, 22 days from Halifax, with 100 men. Passenger, qr. master gen. Sir Sidney Beckwith. Arrived, H. M. S. Erols, from England, sailed 13th Sept.

H. M. S. ship Dido, 64, stops at the Brandt Pts. with the Marine ship of war; the frigates Success, Fox, and Nemesis are in the harbour; they arrived on the 24th, in 22 days from Halifax. They brought 1600 marines. The Dido is said to be on shore at Mile-vaches. The greater part of the marines have been brought up by craft from the ship below—200 of them are to leave this garrison to-morrow in the Steam Boat, the remainder go by land; part marched this morning.

On Sunday H. M. ship Dover went down the river to the assistance of the Dido.

H. M. ship Dido, wintered here. She brought upwards of 300 seamen for the lakes, under their officers, captains Popham and Crichton, and other officers of inferior rank. 50 soldiers also came in her.

In the want of newspapers from the eastward Liverpool, a correspondent in New York, dated Sept. 28.

"Since our respects of the 24th inst. the most intelligent merchants of this place have changed their opinions in relation to peace; and strange as it may appear, after what we have written you, our opinion is now that peace will result from the mediation of Russia. Our friend Wainwright, who is now at St. Petersburg, writes that

New York, Nov. 16.

"—We have accounts to day of Hampton and Wilkinson having formed a junction, in all 15,000 men, approaching Montreal. No other news.

PATRIOTISM OF KENTUCKY.

Extract of a letter from a Federal merchant, who recently left Boston, dated

"Lexington, (Ken.) Oct. 17, 1813.

"I find in this country an entire reverse of N. England in regard to business. Here there is no competition, and every thing brisk and profitable.—The war, so far from depressing the people of the western states, is making the greater proportion of them rich. To this you may attribute a part of their patriotism, although to them justice, they are the most patriotic people I have ever seen or heard of. When Governor Sunday issued his late proclamation to volunteers, a large proportion of those who marched were respectable farmers, with large possessions—many entirely independent in property, leaving large and respectable families; and some at the age of 50 years and a great many over 40, with no expectations of benefit or pay, leaving their own houses and equipments. This singular patriotism is glorious and astonishing. Many men of the first character have in former campaigns volunteered, and some have lost their lives.—The things to a New Englander looks like madness—here it is considered glorious, as it really is. With such ardor and patriotism, should it prevail all ranks of the U. States, our country would be successful against all the forces England and France could bring against us. Here are a few opposers to the war, but no enemies to our country; we have a few who are termed Federalists, but not like those of New England. I am considerably altered in my opinions of the effects of the war, and although I believe it will be injurious to the merchants on the seaboard, yet it will teach our countrymen that they are more independent than was ever considered; and will induce men of enterprise to engage in profitable branches of manufacturing that otherwise would not have been known for many years to come.

"You will be surprised to hear that this town gives a sale for two millions dollars worth of goods annually, most of which are taken from Philadelphia and Baltimore. There is in time of free trade immense quantities of tobacco, hemp and spun yarns, cotton bagging, &c. exported from this State, & promises to give great wealth to the growers of it. Indeed the farmers are already better by any in the United States excepting Lancaster county, Penns. The fertility of the soil and mild winters, which precludes the necessity of cutting grass in many places, and in others but very little, give the farmers in this part of the country greatly the advantage in raising all kinds of stock.

"I have always considered this section of the country vastly more advantageously situated than the Eastern States, and am now more and more convinced of the truth of it. Here living is exceedingly cheap. I can support my family for one third of what I was formerly obliged to expend, and in a much better manner.

"The war provisions are a little advanced, being wanted for the armies; yet they are for less than half the prices they fetch in the eastern States; corn is \$1 per bushel, and generally sold at this season at 63 to 65 cents—other grain in proportion—beef 3 to 4 cents per lb.—mutton lower, and other meats in proportion. Our muttons here are as well supplied as in Boston.

"Mechanics of all trades are much wanted.—There are at this time 100 buildings principally houses, going on and none yet with roofs, and probably in a year will be as many more. Some must be delayed for want of workmen. Your mechanics would do well to come this way, wages are higher than in Boston and living cheaper.

"Patriotism of TENNESSEE.

The Legislature of Tennessee have passed an act, authorising the Governor to organize and march immediately, any number of militia not exceeding three thousand five hundred men, in proportion of infantry, riflemen, cavalry, artillery, and mounted infantry, as the Governor and commanding General may think proper to any place in the Creek nation of Indians, or in the Mississippi territory, where said troops may give relief to the citizens of said territory, and repel the invasion of the State of Tennessee by the Indians and their allies; and appropriating three hundred thousand dollars for the supplies, pay and purchase of ammunition and arms. And by a joint resolution of both houses, the Governor is required to give immediate information to the Executive of the United States of the time when, and the place at which, the 3,500 men will be prepared to obey the order of the general.

"The terms will be six dollars per quarter, to be paid in advance. The

THE DEATH OF ALLEN.

Where droops the willow on Britannia's shore,
Where spreads the yew-tree's melancholy gloom,
Where sea-wrung billows unrelenting roar,
Admiring soem point to ALLEN's tomb.
ALLEN, than whom a braver soul ne'er drew
At his lov'd Country's call, the battle-blade,
Has bid his earthly tenement adieu,
And low in Albion's valley-clo'st is laid.
His ardent soul didn't the fight to shun,
Though force superior, rob'd in dread array,
Pronoun'd, the hero's newly-risen sun
Would lose no splendor to avoid the fray.
But, lo! they met—each death-commision'd ball.

Death destruction deals in each opposing band;
Columbia weeping, sees her hero fall,
And blear'd Grief stalks thro' her mourning land.

Rest, gallant spirit! sainted be thy name!
No more it strikes fell terror in thy foes;
Britannia's sons bear witness of thy fame—
That thou wert brave the vanquish'd *Carden* knows.

No tender wife, no weeping sister clos'd
The dying hero's glassy, death-fix'd eyes;
His mang'd corpse 'mongst enemies repos'd,
Around his bed escap'd no anguished sighs.
Yet ALLEN's name shall live thro' endless time—
The sculptor's art shall make the marble breathe;
The humorist's pencil and the poet's rhyme
Shall twine for him a bright, undying wreath.

ALPHONSO.

FROM THE AMERICAN.

Delivered to the GRAND JURY at the opening of the present session of the Criminal Court of Baltimore County, by His Honor Judge MARTIN.

An infinitely wise and good God, when he first created man, created him innocent, and consequently happy. For innocence and happiness are so inseparably connected, that the last is ever attended by the first; and without the first the last can never be attained.

His creator was then his only sovereign, and his only law-giver, whose holy laws were engraven on his heart, and to all which a prompt obedience was the spontaneous result of that love and reverence for the author of his existence, which, while innocent was part of his nature. And thus would man have ever remained, had he continued in that state of innocence, in which he was created. Human governments in that case would never have been formed; nor would civil institutions ever have existed; for they would not have been wanted. Our Creator would have continued to be our only ruler and governor.—This earth would have been a blooming paradise: and we ourselves but little lower than the angels.

But man, being endowed with freedom of will, without which he could not have had either merit or demerit in his actions, nor have been more accountable for them than is an elegant and ingeniously constructed piece of mechanism for its movements; yielding to those temptations by which he was proved, rebelled against his God, and lost that his divine image in which he was created.—His whole nature became entirely changed and debased; his intellect became deranged; his will perverted, and all his inclinations and passions wholly evil and corrupted; and thus he became the slave of all the vile lusts of the flesh, & wicked affections of the mind. Thus sin and misery entered into this world; and as the human race multiplied, the earth became overspread with monsters as much more deformed and dangerous, than the most savage beasts of the forest, as vitiated intellect exceeds the instinct of nature; who, being unrestrained, except by the imbecility of their powers, and the imperfection of their understanding, was the necessary result, that the weak should become a prey to the strong—the indolent and the timid, to the enterprising and bold—and simplicity and ignorance to insidious cunning and craftiness; and the whole human race walking in their own evil ways, and doing whatever seemed good in their own eyes, this would soon become one deplorable theatre, on which was displayed nothing but misery and crime.—And in the horrid atrocities which, within the last twenty years, have been exposed to our view in that unhappy nation, which once was the seat of all that was elegant, polite and refined, we have had a most distressing proof of the inconceivable guilt into which mankind are capable of plunging themselves when forsaken by God, & delivered up to their own civil imaginations.

To guard against such enormities; to preserve peace and order in society; to secure the rights of individuals from being infringed; to protect them in the safe enjoyment of property and reputation, liberty and life, the establishment of human governments became necessary; which, having been once effected, others have been done away, and new ones have been successively established in their places, from a very early period of the world to the present time. All professing to have those great ends in view—though most of them seem very ill suited for their attainment; and as many of them have had their origin in force or in fraud—it is not much to be wondered at, if the happiness of their subjects has not been sufficiently attended to in their formation. Even those which have originated in compact, the most legitimate of modes, have from the weakness and imperfection of human nature, too often been found, in the sequel, by no means productive, to that degree which was hoped for and expected, of that good which was the object of their founders.

Of the various kinds of governments, which have been at different times adopt-

ed by different nations, this, and the *o*-main permanent and preserve the integrity to do well and hard to do well—bid and comfort? This is the question, in which we thus set, whatever may be the governments, considered as compacts, or as parties. That man must indeed have been an anchorite, stuck up in a cell, without intercourse with the world, who can be for a moment at a loss to give his decision.

At the time when the American Revolution first had its commencement, there was no, I am convinced, a people in the Universe more deeply imbued with the principles of morality, virtue and religion, than were the citizens of this country; and to this we were principally indebted for its completion, unstained by any remarkable enormities; but perhaps the sun in its annual course, does not at this time shine upon a people, who have since that period become so greatly deteriorated in virtue, morality & religion.

The principles began early to depreciate with the depreciation of their paper money; happy would it have been if their depreciation had ceased, when paper money ceased to exist! But the paths of vice are devious and rapid; the descent.—To this we may add, that for twenty years past, Europe has been spewing out upon the deviated country, an almost unceasing torrent of her filthiness, feculence, by which not only that mass of corruption, which was amongst us has been individually increased, but those who were tainted before, have become still more rotten, & in too many instances many, who were until then sound, have received the infection.

To the extreme profligacy and depravity of manners among all ranks of society; to that wickedness and vice, which raising up its head, stalks unfeeling through our land, must be ascribed all these evils, under which we are now suffering, including the present war with all its consequent calamities. Vainly do we accuse them to "the violation of sailor's rights," and other acts of injustice of the British government, on the one hand;—or to the weakness, the folly or wickedness of our own *o*-licy, as their immediate cause; for even the injustice and injuries suffered from other nations, & also the curse of having weak, foolish or wicked rulers, when it happens to be the case, are themselves judgments too inflicted upon a people as a punishment for their sins.

The supreme Being, in his wise Providence hath made it his constant rule to punish national crimes by national judgments. The political existence of nations is confined to this world; & in this world he always chastises them for their national guilt; & sometimes utterly destroys them.

War, famine and pestilence, are the three scourges most usually adopted by him, wherewith to avenge himself on nations who have trampled his mercies under their feet, and insulted his justice.—Of these war is the most bitter and severe, the most to be deplored, as besides its own appropriate evils, it is frequently productive of both the others, pestilence and famine; besides which nothing can be more fertile in dissoluteness and corruption of the morals of a people, nothing so productive of new and additional scenes of vice; and thus war constantly furnishes additional supplies to these very sources from which it first originated.

It is a trite observation, that virtue is essentially requisite in a republican government. Nor can any thing be more true—virtue is the life, the soul of such a government; without which it is a corrupt, a stinking carcass. But from hence many seem to think, that virtue and republicanism are inseparably united, that every citizen of such a government must of course be virtuous; and that a man need only be known to be republican to be considered as a paragon of every virtue. Would to God this was truly the case!—Courts of criminal jurisdiction might then be done away, and your services be dispensed with; or if wanted, would only be required for those of a different political character.

To determine the justice of these pretensions we need only to enquire what is virtue! Or in what does it consist?—Virtue, as distinguished from vice, by which we mean more particularly the discharge of our immediate duties to God, consists in the performance of all those things which are required of us, according to our respective situations in life, for the comfort and happiness of our fellow creatures. But true virtue and true vice are so intimately connected together, that the one cannot subsist without the other; for no action can be truly virtuous but that the motives of which flows from and may be resolved into the love of God—which is, indeed, the fulfilment of all the law and commandments.—The man who, performing these actions which are externally virtuous, from no better motive than the promotion of his own interest, the acquisition of popularity, the gratification of his vanity, or a stepping stone to his ambition, would not haggle for a moment at guilt arising from the perpetration of actions both externally and internally vicious, whenever they would best serve his selfish purposes. There can, I repeat it, be no real virtue but that which flows from and may be resolved into that pure and undefiled religion, which was sent down from Heaven to restore to man that paradise, out from which he was driven by sin.

It follows from thence that no man can be truly virtuous but him who is truly religious. These are *truths*, which though scoffed at by many who have the vanity to call themselves the wise men of this world; and though a cold-blooded flint hearted soul-freezing and *false*. Philosophy, conceived and brought forth in Hell, and nursed by the Devil, propagated throughout Europe, the sources of all their wretchedness and misery, & too extensively introduced into these United States, hath attempted to eradicate these truths from the human heart, yet this Court will ever feel it their pride to embrace them with unequivocal approbation, and not the less, because they are truths, which have been taught us by that God, whose *cradle* was a *manger*.

Need we now recur to the question, whether the people of the United States, or of this State, have that share of virtue necessary to animate and give energy to a republican government; or whether we are that virtuous people among whom republican institutions are likely to re-

turn?—That man must indeed be the purest patriot, and the sincerest friend of their country, who can be for a moment at a loss to give his decision.

They who thus set, whatever may be the governments, considered as compacts, or as parties, will prove themselves in the deepest malignity of guilt, the purest patriots, and the sincerest friends of their country; while on the contrary, they who continue in their vice, which he is a member, and striking at the very existence of government, as well as indirectly to almost every other species of crimes. And I hold it gentleman, as a sacred and incontestable truth, a truth of which, I cannot doubt, that no citizen can more rightfully claim the right of allegiance to his government, without its consent, than his government can without his consent deprive him of its protection. This truth is founded in the very nature of civil society, and essential to its existence. The contrary doctrine is the spawn of folly and ignorance. We are indeed very grievously troubled by certain wiles of modern growth, that it did not depend upon any man's choice whether he should be born in any particular government, he is therefore under no obligation to continue his allegiance to it any longer than he pleases. And these same wiles, as gravity, tell us that citizens are under no obligation to love, honor and obey their parents, except so far as seem good in their own eyes, because their parents, in begetting them, were actuated by their own pleasure, without exacting them, whether they chose to be begotten. Nay, there are among them such impious tools, who professing on the same principles, even tell us, that man is under no obligation, or even duty to his God, because his existence was forced upon him, without his consent being first obtained or even asked for.

I have only to add upon this subject, no act of treason can be justified, except in consequence of its being committed under a well grounded apprehension, that loss of life would be the consequence of a refusal; and that all acts of treason must be proved to the satisfaction of the jury by two witnesses at least; where in all other cases the testimony of one witness is sufficient.

There are gentlemen, several laws of this state, which the court are directed to search into the violations of every law, the breach of which is punishable; and present them to the court, to be ultimately decided by a petit jury. I say, gentlemen, of *every law*; for however unwise or impolitic any law may be, and however desirable may be its repeal, yet, if not repugnant to our constitution or to the laws of God, it is the duty of every good citizen, while it remains in force to obey it; and the duty of the court to punish its infraction.

A recurrence, gentlemen, of the Grand Jury to the oath you have taken, a copy of which you will have with you, will sufficiently point out to you the great outlines of your duty. You are diligent to enquire into all offences which are given in charge of you—which may be disclosed to you by the witnesses who will be sent to you; or which may come within your own knowledge; for if any members of the Grand Jury are acquainted, of their own knowledge, with any offences having been committed, it is their duty to inform their brethren, and of the Grand Jury to presentments on such information.

In agreeing on your presentments it is not necessary that you should have positive testimony from those who were eye-witnesses.—Crimes, especially those of a deeper guilt, are generally attempted to be committed in secrecy. Strong circumstantial evidence is all that can in most cases be had; it is all that ought to be expected, and frequently will be more satisfactory, even than direct testimony.

You are, gentlemen, to receive no testimony on the part of the person against whom the inquiry is making, nor are you to receive witnesses at his instance; and therefore you ought not in any case to make a presentment, unless where upon the evidence before you it stands uncontradicted, you could conscientiously, as Petit Jurors, say that the person was guilty of the crimes with which he is charged.

You are, gentlemen, in making your presentments to be actuated only by an honest regard for public justice, uninfluenced by motives arising from envy, hatred or malice, in making your presentments;

and in the present state of the public mind, it may not be improper to caution you particularly against suffering yourselves to be in the least degree operated upon by party distinctions or considerations. Let your sole inquiry be, whether the party is guilty or innocent not, whether he is of this or that political character. You are equally to guard against the effect of hope and fear, love or affection, that they may not arrest your enquiries and cause you to let crimes pass unrepresented.—Should the person accused be as dear to you as your right eye, or as useful as your right hand, yet if your consciences are satisfied of his guilt, you are compelled by the sacred oath you have taken to present him.

You will, gentlemen, easily perceive the necessity of preserving in perfect secrecy what passes among you, since the disclosure might frequently be the means of criminals making their escape, before the inquiry was completed; and might also sometimes expose a Grand Juror or a witness to the vindictive passions of the offenders presented.

The clerk will lay before you a list of the licenses to ordinary keepers and retailers of liquors; and the court recommend to you, gentlemen, in a particular manner, to enquire into the conduct of those to whom they have been granted, as well as to the persons who sell without having such licenses.

As to the usual classes of crimes into which you are to enquire, you are sufficiently acquainted with their nature, not to need any particular explanation of them from the court; but concerning the crime of high treason it may be proper to say a few words.

By our constitution, this crime against the state or the United States, is confined solely to "levying war against the United States, or adhering to their enemies, giving them

aid and comfort." This is the case, in which we thus set, whatever may be the governments, considered as compacts, or as parties. In the deepest malignity of guilt, the purest patriots, and the sincerest friends of their country; while on the contrary, they who continue in their vice, which he is a member, and striking at the very existence of government, as well as indirectly to almost every other species of crimes. And I hold it gentleman, as a sacred and incontestable truth, a truth of which, I cannot doubt, that no citizen can more rightfully claim the right of allegiance to his government, without its consent, than his government can without his consent deprive him of its protection.

I have only to add upon this subject, no act of treason can be justified, except in consequence of its being committed under a well grounded apprehension, that loss of life would be the consequence of a refusal; and that all acts of treason must be proved to the satisfaction of the jury by two witnesses at least; where in all other cases the testimony of one witness is sufficient.

There are gentlemen, several laws of this state, which the court are directed to give in charge to you, a list of which will be furnished you by the clerk, & to which you will pay proper attention.

If you should on any occasion stand in need of legal advice, you will of course apply to the attorney general.

The court, gentlemen, will no longer detain you from entering upon your inquiries.

FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

Machine suitable for Spinning. It may be remembered that, by a decree made at Bois de Due, May 5th 1810, H. M. the emperor and king instituted a prize of a million for the best machine suitable for spinning flax. The Jury appointed by the Minister of the Interior, to Judge of the machines sent for examination is now assembled.—The members that compose it are—the senator Monge, president; Molier, administrator of the conservatory of the arts and trade; Bardel a member of the consulting committee of the arts and manufactures; Hamon, a very distinguished manufacturer of tenter bed at Vélezinnes; Finel manufacturer at Rouen; Detray, senior manufacturer of thread hoisery at Besançon. These respectable names are calculated to inspire a just confidence. The operations of the jury have not yet transpired, it is only known that Americans, and Germans are in the number of the competitors; that the machines sent for competition are exceedingly ingenious, and that one ought to expect from them the happiest result for the spinning of flax, an object so important to our manufactures. The emulation which the decrees of H. M. has excited in France and even in foreign countries, will redound to the profit of industry; but France especially, must derive an immense advantage from it. Certainly the thread issues will be sensibly improved in their manufacture by a greater regularity, a greater perfection and a superior fineness in the spinning and will be cheaper.

The cotton being no longer able to maintain its price, a compensation with our indigenous productions, preferable on many accounts will enter in less quantities into the manufacture of a greater number of articles; its importation will diminish in a relative proportion, and will give us no longer in the scale of commerce, a difference with foreigners to our disadvantage. It will even result from it that the manufacture of thread, hoisery, &c. which, for several years, and particularly since a distinguished manufacturer, a member of the jury M. Detroy, has occupied himself with its activity has acquired a superiority which foreigners cannot contest with us. Finally, if the end of the decree at the Bois de Due, is not entirely obtained, it will at least have caused the spinning of flax to advance pre-rogious, & this will not be the least benefit that industry will owe to the protection & encouragement of the government.

Remarks from the Boston Daily Advertiser. The Americans who are concerned in the machine, are Messrs. Baldwin, Town, and Bulkly, of Montpelier, (Vt.) & Mr. F. A. Greenwood, of this town. It is also the same machine that is now going into operation by Messrs Davis, Spear and others. The following extract of a letter from Paris to a gentleman in this town, will show there is some prospect of the Americans succeeding in the above machine:

"Paris, July 2.

"I am still waiting for a decision respecting our machine. The Commissioners have examined it in part. They appear to be pleased with it. I understand that they have said that the principle is new and very good; and there is none other presented that is new. We have but one competitor, and he has only made improvements on the old principle.

"You need not hesitate in America to adopt this principle for spinning, for there is none that will supersede it."

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

Commodore PERRY, while in this city, spoke in the highest terms of eulogium, of the Kentucky volunteers who were in the expedition with Harrison; and in strains of admiration of the venerable Shelby. He represented them as courageous even to imprudence, and as liberal, generous and humane, almost to a fault. Although justice would have sanctioned the most dreadful retaliation upon the enemy, for the cruelties inflicted upon their brethren, yet we have not heard of a single act of retaliation, of cruelty, of pilage or of insult, inflicted by them upon the fallen foe. They twice conquered—first by their arms, and then by their humanity. What magnanimity!

What a lesson to the enemy!—We know not what effect such greatness of soul will produce upon the *christian* foe; but it produced the most unbounded submission and confidence in their savage allies. They came pouring into Detroit by hundreds, nay thousands, met in council, and through their orator tendered to the American command their submission, in the following unqualified and pathetic strains:

"Father!—We are now unarmed; we are at your mercy: do with us as you please proper. Our squaws and children are perishing—we ourselves are perishing. If you take us by the hand, we are willing to take up the tomahawk again, against any power, either white or red, which you may direct."

They were taken by the hand, fed, and sent—where? To pour out upon the enemy that measure of horrid evils which he had wickedly prepared with infinite care to devastate our frontiers!—No; but to their homes the proud monuments of a policy as honorable to human nature, as it is characteristic of the American government.

FROM THE SAME.

Commodore Perry's eulogium of the brave Kentuckians produced a voluntary acknowledgment from one of our political opponents, whose warmth of feeling could not be restrained by the cold calculations of party, "that his opinion of these people was materially altered," and he "believed that a few mere such affairs would make us all think alike."—Would to God that this might be the case, and that ALL might be distinguished by one name, and actuated by one impulse. The interested views of ambitious demagogues have deceived one half of our nation as to the views and feelings of the other half; and made our northern federalists look upon the inhabitants of the western country as a set of the most selfish, jealous beings under heaven; intent on destroying the commerce and influence of the eastern states; when in truth there are no people on the globe who have evinced more *national* feeling, more disinterested patriotism, or displayed a more noble enthusiasm to defend the honor and rights of their common country, than the people of the western states.

Comparatively speaking, they are but trivially affected by the fluctuations of the commercial world; and even a state of war presents nothing alarming to a state like Kentucky, wholly removed from the scene of its operations, and beyond the reach of its evils. Possessing the most inviting climate, and a soil which yields all the necessities, and many of the luxuries of life, with little labor; the inhabitants of Kentucky, were they actuated as the enemies of our welfare would insinuate, by a selfish, mercenary or vicious motives, might enjoy the tranquility of their homes in undisturbed security—see the billows of war break harmless at their feet, and view the conflicting interests of the commercial world with stolid indifference. Situated many hundred miles from the ocean, and separated from the Indian frontiers by Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, and the Mississippi Territory, the people of Kentucky could feel no apprehension of invasion. And yet what have they done? They have done more to bring about an honorable peace, by giving energy to the war, than all the New England States put together. They have sent 17,000 volunteers to protect the inhabitants of other states, and to avenge the nation's wrongs; and disaster, instead of disaste, has only tended to redouble their exertions. But hear their eulogy from a Boston federal merchant, who writes from Lexington, Oct. 17, to his friend in Boston, in the following paucity:

"The war, so far from depressing the people of the Western States, is making the greater proportion of them rich. To this you may attribute a part of their patriotism, although to do them justice, they are the most patriotic people I have ever seen or heard of. When Governor Shelby issued his proclamation for volunteers, a large portion of those who marched were respectable farmers, with large possessions—many entirely independent in property, leaving large and respectable families; and some at the age of 50 years, and a great many over 40, with no expectations of benefit or pay, finding their own horses and equipments. This singular patriotism, is glorious and astonishing. Many men of the first character have in former campaigns volunteered, and some have lost their lives. These things to a New Englander look like madness—here it is considered glorious, as it really is. With such ardor and patriotism, should it pervade all ranks of the United States, our country could war successfully against all the forces of England and France could bring against us. Here are a few opposers to the war, but no enemies to our country; we have a few who are termed federalists, but not like those of New England. I am considerably altered in my opinions of the effects of the war, and although

believe it will be injurious to the merchants on the seaboard, yet it will teach our countrymen that they are more independent than was ever considered; and will induce men of enterprise to engage in profitable branches of manufacturing that otherwise would not have been known for many years to come."

Let us examine the picture. A requisition is made upon the executive of that state, for men to combat a foe, whose known rule of warfare is to give no quarter—a foe which had already disregarded every rule of civilized usage, and wantonly murdered some of their best citizens, whom the fortune had thrown into his power. What is the conduct of the venerable Shelby? Does he, like Strong, interpose constitutional scruples, and chill the patriotism, and devotion of his countrymen, by denying the national authority, and limiting their operations to their own state? No: He gives new lustre to his character, already bright upon the historic page of our revolution—he hastens to obey the national will; and as a stimulant to his constituents to act worthy of free people—he enrolls his name at the head of the volunteer list, although sixty six years of age, and invites them to march with him to a distant province—to encounter with him the hardships, the privations and the dangers, of a sanguinary campaign.—And how is the invitation received? Do the brave militia of that young state imitate the example of some of their elder states? Do they want to be drafted—or when drafted or detached, ignobly shrink from their duty, and pitifully seek to evade the penalties of the law? We lack words to express a just admiration of their noble conduct. In fifteen days four thousand volunteers hasten to the standard of their chief, mounted and equipped at their own expense—undergo a march of 6 or 700 miles—and when they reach the boundary line that separates their own from their enemies' country, they put to shame the miserable subtlety of cowards—they seek the enemy in his strong holds—fight and conquer him and his provinces—and return to their homes, laden with honor, and rich in the admiration and gratitude of the American nation and of the world.

Such, citizens of New York, has been the genius, the wonderful patriotism of people, whom you have been instructed to regard with jealousy and suspicion, and whose interest, you have been told, are at variance with your own!

If ever the American republic falls a prey to anarchy, is undermined by commercial avarice, or sinks into despotism through the slow gradual and imperceptible progress of that corruption which is the natural concomitant of overgrown wealth—depend upon it, the voluntary of our country generally, and of the western states in particular, will be the last to submit. Their interests are centred in the soil they till, and in the prosperity of their common country. They are not affected by that charm which too often binds the commercial man to the interests of the country from which he derives the articles of his traffic, and the means of his wealth; and uncontaminated by the vice and corruption which that traffic introduces in proportion as they are removed from the vortex of its influence. The cultivators of the soil are emphatically the repositories of our liberties—the centinels who guard the citadel of our freedom—and their interests, whatever designing man may urge to the contrary, are essentially the same in every section of the union. Whenever the republican virtues of our country shall be come conquered by avarice, corrupted by ambition, or poisoned by foreign influence—then may we bid "farewell, a long farewell to all our feathers."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ARE WE NOT AT WAR?

And, if we are, why should we not prosecute it to some practicable purpose?

And how otherwise can we make the enemy sensibly feel our power, than by dispossessing him of his Northern possessions?

True it is, we have harassed him not a little on the ocean; we have lowered his crest, where it was raised in pride and taunted defiance of every foe. It is only his pride, however, that is seriously injured. The Leviathan of the seas is stung, not dangerously wounded, by the attack of the sword fish; it lashes the waves with fury, but it is in anger more than pain. We have mortified the pride of the enemy; we have perhaps materially affected that sentiment of conscious superiority on which his naval power essentially depends.—But it would be madness to expect that, with our limited forces, we could either conquer an indemnity for past robberies on that element, or coerce future respect for our violated rights.

Why, then, should we not dispossess the enemy of his Canadian provinces?

The New York federal printers are quite angry that such an idea should be entertained and expressed by us, which they conceive as conclusive evidence of the intention of the government to prosecute war with vigor. Before we go any further, we peremptorily disclaim any and all knowledge of the views of the government on this head. But, suppose our ideas do accord with those of the government—and it is likely they may—do the opposition editors suppose our government has made war in sport? Have they assembled armies on the frontiers for mere parade? Could they indeed entertain any other view, in the succession of measures they have taken, than that of

reducing the enemy's possessions, and thereby making him feel the power of retribution, whose reasonable demands of redress he has not merely refused, but spurned?

But this project of subjugating Canada, it is intimated, is inconsistent with the dependence of the Russian mediation—deny it. Our government is willing to treat for peace. Britain refuses to meet us, and we will now fight for it—Washington held all foreign nations in *ENEMIES IN WAR, IN PEACE FRIENDS*. On this principle our government has, if it respects itself. Upon this principle it has acted; and, if the imprisonment of the Opposition in New-York elsewhere has been that it would act otherwise, they must have labored under the same delusion and infatuation that prevented them from being prepared for the declaration of war, when it took place.

It suppose Britain had fairly met us under the mediation, and that, on, this day in which we hope and believe Montreal is in the possession of our army, a peace shall have been concluded at St. Petersburg. We do not know what the view of the government may be, or what may be the opinion of the opposition Editor; but we have no hesitation in expressing our own—and that is, that Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Adams and Mr. Bayard, as well as the British negotiator, will have been guilty of a gross inattention to the interests of their respective countries, if they have not included in the treaty a stipulation for retaining, to each country, so much territory as may be occupied by either on the day of ratification of the treaty. Upper Canada alone will be worth, in security and tranquility to the northern frontier, in breaking up the scalp markets at York and Malden, exclusively the value of the territory and its waters, as much as the whole cost of the war this day; and we shall have gained, by the war, just so much as we have added to our military knowledge, to our respectability abroad and to the stability of our government.

These are mere speculative remarks, for we wish to be distinctly understood that we do not now either expect or hope for any but a just result from the Mission to Russia—what ever we may have anticipated on its first agitation. It is worth millions to the nation; however, in the confidence with which it must inspire all thinking people in the integrity of their government—whose cause, thus fortified, will stand impregnable on the affection of many who before supported it principally from an impulse of duty.

Now, if we conquer the Canadas, and conquer them (by the blessing of God) we will—what are we to do with them? Shall they revert to the enemy to be again made a banner for Indian prophets and British spies and traitors? Or shall the views of the Patriots of the Revolution, in regard to these provinces, be realized? These are questions which we throw out for discussion by able pens, and for the consideration of those better qualified than ourselves to decide on them.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Camp at T'ne Islands, Nov. 4, 1813.

Enclosed is gen. Coffle's report of the late engagement.

ANDREW JACKSON.

His excellency

Governor BLOUNT.

Camp at T'ne Islands, Nov. 4, 1813.

Maj. Gen. JACKSON.

SIR,

I had the honor, yesterday, of transmitting you a short account of an engagement that took place between a detachment of about 900 men from my brigade, with the enemy at Tsalusatches town; the particulars of which I beg leave herein to recite to you. Pursuant to your orders of the 2d, I detailed from my brigade of cavalry and mounted riflemen, 900 men and officers, and proceeded directly to the Tsalusatches town, and crossed Coosy river at the Fish Dam ford, 3 or 4 miles above this place. I arrived within one and a half miles of the town (east from this place south east 8 miles) on the morning of the 3d, at which place I divided my detachment into two columns, the right composed of cavalry commanded by col. Alcorn, to cross over a large creek that lay between us and the town, the left column was of the mounted riflemen under the command of col. Canion, with whom I marched myself. Col. Alcorn was ordered to march up on the right, and encircle one half of the town, and at the same time the left would form a half circle on the left, and unite the head of the columns in front of the town; all of which was formed as I could wish. When I arrived within half a mile of the town, the drums of the enemy began to beat, mingled with their savage yells preparing for action. It was after sun-rise an hour, when the action was brought on by capt. Hammond and lieut. Patterson's companies, who had gone on within the circle of alignment for the purpose of drawing out the enemy from their buildings, which had the most happy effects. As soon as capt. Hammond exhibited his front in view of the town, (which stood in open woodland) and gave a few scattering shot, the enemy formed and made a violent charge on him; he gave way as he advanced, until they met our right column, which gave them a general fire and then charged; this changed the direction of charge completely; the enemy retreated firing, until they get around and in their buildings, where they made all the resistance an overpowered soldier could do; they fought as long as one existed, but their destruction was soon completed; our men rushed up the doors

of the houses and in a few minutes killed them, and that our father would attend to the last warrior of them, the enemy that part of the business. You also told your red children, that you would take good care of your garrison here, which made our hearts glad.

Listen! When we were last to the Rapids, it is true we gave you little assistance. It is hard to fight people who live like ground hogs.

Father, listen! Our fleet has gone out; we know they have fought; we have heard the great guns; but know nothing of what has happened to our father with one arm. Our ships have gone one way, and we are much astonished to see our father tying up every thing and preparing to run away the other, without letting his red children know what his intentions are. You always told us to remain here and take care of our lands; it made our hearts glad to hear that was your wish. Our great father, the king, is the head, and you represent him. You always told us, that you would never draw your foot off British ground; but now, father, we see you are drawing back, and we are sorry to see our father doing so without seeing the enemy. We must compare our father's conduct to a fat animal that carries its tail upon its back, but when frightened, it drops it between its legs and runs off.

Listen, Father! The Americans have not defeated us by land; neither are we sure that they have done so by water—we therefore wish to remain here and fight our enemy, should they make their appearance. If they defeat us, we will then retreat with our father.

At the battle of the Rapids, last war, the Americans certainly defeated us; and when we retreated to our father's fort in that place, the gates were shut against us. We were afraid that it would now be the case, but instead of that we now see our British father preparing to march out of his garrison.

Father! You have got the arms and ammunition which our great father sent for his red children. If you have an idea of going away, give them to us, and you may go and welcome for us. Our lives are in the hands of the Great Spirit. We are determined to defend our lands, and, if it is his will, we wish to leave our bones upon them.

Amherstburg, Sept. 18, 1812.

BY MARTIN CHITTENDEN,
Governor, captain general, and commander in chief, in and over the State of Vermont.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it appears, that the third brigade of the third division of the militia of this state, has been ordered from the frontiers for the defence of a neighboring state: And, whereas, it further appears, to the extreme regret of the captain general, that a part of the militia of said brigade, have been placed under the command, and at the disposal of an officer of the United States, out of the jurisdiction or control of the executive of this state, and have been actually marched to the defence of a sister state, fully competent to all the purposes of self-defence, whereby an extensive section of our own frontier is left, in a measure, unprotected, and the peaceable good citizens thereto are put in great jeopardy, and exposed to the retaliatory incursions and ravages of an exasperated enemy:—And, whereas, disturbances of a very serious nature, are believed to exist, in consequence of a portion of the militia having been thus ordered out of the state:

Therefore—to end, that these great evils may be provided against, and, as far as may be, prevented for the future:

Be it known—That such portion of the militia of said third brigade, in said third division, as may be now doing duty, in the state of New York or elsewhere, beyond the limits of this state, both officers and men are hereby ordered and directed, by the captain general and commander in chief of the militia of the state of Vermont, forthwith to return to the respective places of their usual residence, within the territorial limits of said brigade, and there to hold themselves in constant readiness to act, in obedience to the orders of brigadier general Jacob Davis, who is appointed by the legislature of this state, to the command of said brigade.

And the said brigadier general Davis is hereby ordered and directed forthwith, to see that the militia of his brigade be completely armed and equipped, as the law directs, and hold in constant readiness to march on the shortest notice, to the defence of the frontiers—and in case of actual invasion, without further orders, to march with his brigade, to act either in co-operation with the troops of the United States, or separately, as circumstances may require, in repelling the enemy from our territory, & in protecting the good citizens of this state from their ravages or hostile incursions.

And in case of an event, so seriously to be deprecated, it is hoped and expected that every citizen, without distinction of party, will fly at once to the nearest post of danger, & that the rallying word will be

"OUR COUNTRY."

Feeling, as the captain general does, the weight of responsibility which rests upon him with regard to the constitutional duties of the militia, and the sacred rights of our citizens to protection from this great class of community, so essentially necessary in all free countries; at a moment too, when they are so immensely exposed to the dangers of hostile incursions and domestic difficulties, he cannot conscientiously discharge the trust reposed in him by the voice of his fellow citizens, and by the constitution of this and the United States, without an un-

equivocal declaration that, in his opinion, the military strength and resources of this state must be reserved for its own defence and protection, exclusively—excepting in cases provided for by the constitution of the United States, and then under orders derived only from the commander in chief.

Given under my hand at Montpelier, this tenth day of Nov. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and of the independence of the United States, the thirty-eighth.

MARTIN CHITTENDEN.

By his excellency's command,

SAMUEL SWIFT, Secretary.

NORFOLK, Nov. 18.

Mr. MILK, Again.

This gentleman who has devoted so much of his time to the study of Torpedo warfare, yesterday gave a convincing proof of the efficacy of his Torpedoes in destroying a vessel of war, by an experiment upon a bulk of an old ship of about 400 ton burthen, which lies stranded in two inches water, on the Portsmouth shore. He dropped the Torpedo into the water at flood tide, as nearly as he could judge 100 fathoms below the ship, and payed out that length of line. Calculating by the velocity of the current in sweeping along a body of the size and weight of the Torpedo, he jerked the line at the very moment it had floated under the stern of the ship, and it instantaneously exploded with a prodigious crash. The spray and smoke ascended in a huge column to distance of 50 feet, while fragments of the wreck were scattered through the air in every direction, impressed a temporary awe upon the beholder. On examining the ship it was found that the Torpedo had taken complete effect, having made an aperture in the side and bottom, sufficiently large for a ship's yawl to row through, and blown up the deck, beams, &c. Had the ship been afloat at the time, she must have precipitated to the bottom in less than a minute. Dreadful indeed would have been the havoc on board a man of war in such a situation; nor a solitary being would have been left alive to tell the tale.

We have it from good authority that a line of Torpedoes are prepared, and will immediately be sent in the narrow channel below Craney Island, which will render it impossible for a vessel of tolerable burden to pass through it without certain destruction.

EMBARGO, NON-INTERCOURSE AND WAR.

The opinions, as to the policy or necessity of these measures, are as opposite as the spirit which directs the opposing parties. Without pretending, at present, to enter into an analysis of the conflicting arguments, it is impossible not to see that the U. S. are, in consequence, becoming a manufacturing country. The progress, already made has rendered the nation nearly independent of foreign manufacturers, and will soon produce a redundancy. The furies are good and will undoubtedly be preferred, by the American. The British, by a slow, but a persevering industry, have brought their manufactures far towards perfection. Invention seemed to belong, in most instances, to the French and other nations, it was the province of the British to improve, and systematize what was only conceived or imperfectly attempted by other nations. The Americans combine invention with execution; and are in their progress towards perfection, unrivalled. The amount of capital employed in the American factories, far exceeds what is generally conceived; it is not merely the great capitals of rich men that are employed; there is scarcely a mechanic, farmer, or labourer, who can spare 100 dollars from his usual pursuits, but vests it in manufacturing stocks; the securing profits exceed what could be expected from any other speculation. It was predicted by many, that should war be declared, the American market would be lost for ever, to the British. It may now, with equal certainty, be predicted, that such will be the effect, were peace to be concluded to-morrow. The American manufacturer will not be so complaisant as to relinquish his business to gratify a foreign monopolist, nor will the representatives of the people deny to themselves and their constituents, that protection which would prevent a competition of foreign merchants in our own markets. That corruption fairly tried, would not injure, but it is necessary to guard against those wiles by which foreign goods may be sold under first cost, in order to depress the fair trader. To make this more plain, the British minister can procure, on easy terms, a few millions worth of bank notes—with these, British fabrics would be bought, and these exported to a rival market, and sold at a loss of 25 or 50 per cent. The amount of loss would be provided for by a new loan, and John Bull satisfied for ever with the interest. [Military Monitor.]

The report of the loss of the schooner Chippewa, on Lake Erie, to which we inadvertently gave currency a day or two ago, and which is going the round of the public prints, we are happy to say has been contradicted in all its parts. It appears to have been merely an old story, reverberating so loudly, as to have been instigated to a new one. [Nat. Intel.]

We understand that Justice, the person some time since taken up in St. Mary's, for piloting the engine, and by that means enabling him to destroy property to a vast amount, which had taken place in the neighboring creeks, has been found guilty of the offence with which he was charged, and conveyed to Baltimore for further trial.

[Nat. Intel.]

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,

AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 30, 1813.

Extract of a letter dated Astoria, Nov. 19, received by the Steam Boat at New York.

"The rear of Gen. Wilkinson's army has been attacked near the town of Cornwall, by about 1000 troops—they were twice repulsed, and the third time completely routed, with considerable loss in killed and wounded, besides 185 prisoners. Our loss is said to be considerable; though not so great as that of the enemy. Gen. Covington is mortally wounded."

Extract of a letter from the U. S. S. Sybil, Suez's Harbor, Nov. 11.

"We have just entered the Harbour, from a long, tedious and disagreeable cruise. We had to convoy our troops, 14,000 in number, down the St. Lawrence; and by this time they have captured Prescott and all its stores, and are on their march to Montreal. As our winter comes in a month since, I do not expect another cruise until next spring."

SUBMISSION of the NORTHERN INDIANS.

A PROCLAMATION.

By Wm H. HARRISON, Major-General in the army of the U. S. and commanding the Eighth Army Division.

An assistance having been concluded between the United States, and the tribes of Indians called Senecas, Oneidas, Cayugas, and Wyandots, to continue until the pleasure of the government of the former shall be known—I do hereby make known the same to all whom it may concern. This Armstrong's preparation to a General Council to be held with these different tribes; and until its termination, they have been permitted to retire to their hunting grounds, and there to remain unmolested, if they behave themselves peaceably. They have surrendered into our hands hostages from each tribe, and have agreed immediately to restore all our prisoners in their possession, and to unite with us in the chastisement of any Indians, who may commit any aggression upon our frontiers. Under these circumstances, I except all the citizens living upon the frontiers to respect the terms of said Armistice, and neither to evince in or countenance any expedition against their persons or property having to the government, with whom the Constitution has left it, to pursue such a course with respect to the Indians as they may think most compatible with sound policy and best interests of the country.

Done at Detroit, this 15th Oct. 1813.

Wm. H. HARRISON.

New York, Nov. 24

BY THE NORTHERN MAH.

Gen. Jacob Davis, who was charged with Ms. Excellency Governor Chittenden's proclamations, immediately reported to the army for the purpose of executing his orders. We learn that after making his errand known, he was arrested and taken as a prisoner to Pittsburg.

Cincinnati, Platford, Nov. 15, 1813.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

MARTIN CHITTENDEN, Esq.

Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Vermont.

SIR—A most novel and extraordinary Problem, from your Excellency, ordering and directing such portion of the militia of the third Brigade in the third division of the Militia of Vermont, now doing duty in the State of New York, both officers and men, forthwith to return to the respective places of their residence, as has just been communicated to the undersigned officers of said brigade. A measure so unusual requires we should state to you, e. r. e. the reasons which induce us so abruptly and positively to refuse obedience to the order contained in your excellency's Proclamation. With due reference to your Excellency's opinion, we hold it necessary that when we are ordered into the service of the United States, it becomes our duty when required to march to the defence of any section of the Union. We are not of that class who believe that our slaves as citizens or soldiers are circumscribed within the narrow limits of the town or state in which we reside; but that we are under a paramount obligation to our common country, to the great confederacy of states. We further conceive that while we are in actual service, and during the period for which we were ordered into service, your Excellency's power over us, as Governor of the State of Vermont, is suspended.

It is true as your Excellency states, that "we are out of the jurisdiction or control of the Executive of Vermont," we would ask from whence your Excellency derives the right, or pretense to exercise the power, of ordering us to return from the service in which we are now engaged? If we were legally ordered into the service of the U. S., your Excellency must be sensible that you have no authority to order us out of that service. If we were illegally ordered into the service, our continuance in it is either voluntary or compulsory. If voluntary, it gives no one a right to remonstrate or complain; if compulsory, we can appeal to the laws of our country for redress against those who illegally restrain us of our liberty. In either case, we cannot perceive the right your Excellency has to interfere in the business. Viewing the subject in this light, we conceive it our duty to declare unequivocally to your Excellency, that we shall not obey your Excellency's order for returning; but shall continue in the service of our country until we are legally and honorably discharged. An invitation or order to desert the standard of our country, will never be obeyed by us, altho' it proceeds from the Governor & Captain General of Vermont.

Perhaps it is proper, that we should content ourselves with merely giving your Excellency the reasons which prevailed upon us to disregard your Proclamation; but we are impressed with the belief, that our duty to ourselves, to the soldiers under our command, and to the public, require that we should expose to the world, the motives which produced, and the objects which were intended to be accomplished by such an extraordinary Proclamation. We shall take the liberty to state to your Excellency plainly, our sentiments on this subject.

We consider your Proclamation as a gross insult to the officers and soldiers in service, inasmuch as it implies that they are so ignorant of their rights as to believe that you have authority to command them in their present situation, or to abandon us to follow your individual advice. We cannot regard your Proclamation in any other light than as an unwarrantable stretch of Executive authority, issued from the worst of motives, to effect the worst of purposes. It is, in our opinion, a renewed instance of that spirit of disorganization and anarchy which is carried on by a faction, to overwhelm our country with ruin and disgrace. We cannot see what other object your Excellency could have in view than to embarrass the operations of the army, to excite mutiny among the soldiers, and to induce them to desert, that they might forfeit the wages to which they are entitled for their patriotic services.

We have, however, the satisfaction to inform your Excellency, that altho' your proclamations have been distributed among the soldiers by your

agent delegated for the purpose, they failed to produce the intended effect—and altho' it may appear incredible to your Excellency, even soldiers have discernment sufficient to perceive that the Proclamation of Governor, when issued out of the line of his duty, is a harmless, unoffensive, and nugatory document. They regard it with mingled emotion of pity and contempt for its author, and as a striking monument of his folly.

Before we conclude we feel ourselves in duty to your excellency bound to declare, that a knowledge of your excellency's character induces us to believe, that the billy & infancy of the Proclamation to which your excellency has put your signature, are not to be attributed wholly to your excellency, but chiefly to the evil advisers, with whom we believe your Excellency is unhappy encompassed.

We are with due respect, your excellency's obedient servants.

Luther Dixon, Lieut. Col.
Elijah Doe, jun. Major
Joseph Grant, Major
Charles Bonnet, Capt.
Jesse Post, Capt.
Elijah W. Wood, Capt.
Elijah Birge, Capt.
Amasa Mansfield, Capt.
T. H. Campbell, Lieut.
G. O. Dixon, Lieut.
Ephraim Fitchett, Lieut.
Joshua Bush, Lieut.
Daniel D. Rice, Ensign.
S. Bradford Gadsden, Capt.
Jones Ellington, Qrs. Mas.
Stephen Bush, Lieut.
John Bassett, Surgeon.
John Clark, Surgeon's Mate.
The Rev. Waterman, Capt.
Benjamin Follett, Lieut.
H. Hill, Surgeon's Mate.

Raleigh, Nov. 19.

IMPORTANT.

His excellency Governor Hawkins has received a letter from Gen. Thomas Pinckney, dated the 11th inst. containing an extract from a dispatch from the Secretary of War, directing Gen. Pinckney to cause every possible preparation to be made to repel an expected attack by the British, on our southern coasts. Gen. Pinckney is particularly instructed to attend to the defence of Charlotte, Wilmington and Savannah. The Secretary of War informs Gen. Pinckney that from information just received from Halifax, it is believed the British have made every preparation for the attack.

We are informed that Colonel W. Phane's regiment has commenced its march from Halifax for Canada. This regiment less than one month completed is a complement of nearly hundred of whom under Major William S. Hamilton, joined Gen. Hinman's army several weeks since. Besides this regiment, North Carolina has furnished large numbers of recruits for the several other regiments. No state in the Union, it is believed, has contributed so many soldiers for the United States army as North Carolina has. The appointment of officers, however, has not yet responded with the number of men; for while North Carolina has not a single general officer in the army, South Carolina, which has furnished comparatively but few soldiers, has four general officers in the service. It is believed, that they have contributed so many soldiers for the United States army as North Carolina has. 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